

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Can Jews Unite?

By RABBI B. R. BRICKNER
Contributing Editor

The Jewish Situation in Roumania

The Poetic Element in Religion

Dominion Correspondence

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LATE NEWS DISPATCHES

DR. ZIPPUR, GALICIAN ZIONIST, DEAD

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The death of Dr. Gershon Zippur, a leader of Zionism in Galicia, is reported from Lemberg.

"HEBREW" THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN ROUMANIAN PROVINCE

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—Hebrew has been voted the official language by the Jews of Tenesvar, province of Suenburgen, at the plebiscite ordered by the government, which gave them the choice between Roumanian and Hebrew. The majority decided that Hebrew was to become gradually the official language of the province, but that in the meantime it was to enjoy the same privileges as Roumanian.

ANTI-JEWISH DEFENCE LEAGUE ORGANIZED IN POSEN

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—A fierce anti-Semitic campaign has been renewed in the province of Posen. To create the impression that there is danger of an attack from the Jews, a so-called self-defence corps has been organized by the anti-Semites. At a mass meeting held in Posen recently, resolutions were adopted demanding that the Government, the Sejm, and the population in general prevent the overflowing of the country by Jews. It was also resolved that the boycott against Jews be rigidly enforced and that the Polish spirit be "purged of Jewish poison."

"ICA" SATISFIED WITH YEAR'S WORK

Political Situation Prevented Progress in Palestine

London (J. C. B.)—The annual report of the "Ica" (Jewish Colonization Association) for the year 1920, contains an optimistic survey of the Association's accomplishments. Particular gratification is expressed over the results obtained in Argentina, where 5,000 Jewish families are now employed at agricultural labor. The Association is also pleased with the work accomplished in Brazil, where 106 Jewish

families have been settled on the land. In New York the work of the trade schools and Industrial Aid Society is progressing satisfactorily, says the report, and 600 families were assisted in settling in Canada.

Concerning Palestine, the report is less cheerful. There the Association had been hampered in its work by reason of the difficult political situation. Nevertheless, the culture and export of oranges, encouraged by the Association, has proceeded without interruption.

ZELIGOWSKY LEAVES VILNA— ELECTIONS JANUARY 8TH

Danzig (J. T. A.)—General Zeligowsky published an order fixing the election day at Vilna for January 8th. Elections will be held simultaneously in the disputed provinces of Lidah and Brashav. Following the publication of this order, the General left Vilna for Poland.

Prior to the announcement of the day of the elections, a conference was held between Jewish representatives and those of the Polish democrats who insisted that Jews participate in the elections. The Jews were represented by Dr. Wigodsky, Sheabad, Shapiro, and others. On the Polish side there were among others, General Zeligowsky, Chominsky, editor of the "Gazette Krajowa." To the representatives of the Polish Democrats, the Jewish representatives replied that the question of Jewish participation in the elections was a very anxious one and that its implications were to be feared. At any rate, the Jewish representatives demanded that concrete proposals be made with reference to these elections.

700 AMERICAN LETTERS STOLEN AT CRACOW

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Post-Office at Cracow has been robbed. Among the missing packets is one containing 700 American letters.

FIRST SIBERIAN GROUP TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

London (J. C. B.)—The first group of Jewish emigrants from Siberia has reached Lithuania. The group, consisting of twenty-two persons, expects to sail for America shortly.

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Volume I.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 9, 1921

Number 6

EDITORIAL

CAN JEWS UNITE?

THE Jew is the greatest individualist on earth. Wherever there are two Jews there will be three opinions. This condition is responsible for the absence of an organized world Jewry. Jews may be organized in societies and fraternities of as many varieties and shades of opinion as the human mind is capable of conceiving, yet the value which the Jew places on independent individual opinion has made it almost impossible for the formation of an organization embracing all Jewry.

Henry Ford would certainly be astonished to learn that the Jew, who is supposed to want to run the world, and who is suspected of forming an efficient international organization preparing to take over the control of the world's affairs, is absolutely unorganized on the basis of a unifying common denominator of any kind.

The truth of this fact is borne out by a recent survey of Jewish conditions undertaken by a committee of Jews in the United States, interested in the formation of a Jewish Congress. Their decision, based on a complete review of the conditions, indicated clearly that a Jewish Congress was more necessary to-day than ever before. The immigration restrictions which the United States Congress had adopted for only one year, are threatening to become permanent. The political situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe is perilous in spite of the guarantees obtained at Versailles. The Palestinian situation involving the interest of all Jews, is daily growing more acute. The relief drives on behalf of our European brethren are moving slowly and languishing. Anti-Semitism is on the increase and growing bolder. In a word, all of the causes which called the previous Congress into being, are more poignant to-day. All agreed that the need existed for the calling into being of another Congress and of making the Congress a permanent institution in American Jewish life. Yet it is found that theory is one thing and practical conditions are another. The meeting at which these facts were presented, decided that it would be impossible to raise fifty thousand dollars from the Jews of the United States for the purpose of financing the necessary expenditure entailed in calling the Congress into being. It was agreed that sentiment concerning the Congress was at a very low ebb and it was pointed out that since the stimulus of choosing a Jewish delegation to represent our people at the Peace Conference no longer existed, the people had lapsed back into their petty partisan squabbles. The only audible notes in American Jewry were dissonance and discordance. This condition was best illustrated by the painful impression created by the controversy between Simon Wolf, representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Louis Marshall, representing the American Jewish Committee. The controversy dealt with the advisability of sending a memorandum to the delegates assembled in conference at Washington, concerning the failure of many of the newly created European States to keep their treaty obligations as to freedom and citizenship for their Jewish subjects. The absence of a unified Jewish public opinion on this question resulted in a lack of homogeneous thinking and organization. Therefore "each one doeth that which seemeth right in his own eyes." Under these conditions of partisan conflict, nothing for Jewish welfare can be accomplished. The abandonment of the idea of reconvening the Jewish Congress at this particular juncture and the recital of a silent sad "Kaddish" to one of the glorious aspirations of American Jewry, is a sad commentary on the foresight and courage of the so-called Jewish Congress leaders.

American Israel cannot persist and function without a unified and representative organization, homogeneous in thought and centralized in action, that will be prepared to fight its battles and work out its destiny. It may have been perfectly satisfactory for the social psychologist, having made his survey, to fold his hands and depart, but it was a mistake for Jewish leaders who understand Jewry's plight particularly to desert in these trying times. Now is the time to launch a campaign for education, emphasizing the imperative need for a Jewish Congress, and pressing this propaganda to the point where the formation of a Jewish Congress would be assured.

What has been said of American Jewish conditions applies with even greater force and imperativeness to Canadian Jewry. It is quite a while since the Canadian Jewish Congress died a still death and it is as forgotten as if it had been a still birth. Problem after problem affecting our very present and future existence in this country, rise daily and yet we have no one to speak in our name. We have developed no recognized leaders; no one seems to be interested or concerned. Aside from local and partisan organization loyalty, the Jews of Canada seem to be mute and inarticulate on the broader and more fundamental questions of Jewish life which are similar in character to those confronting our people living across the border. Whilst we lack responsible organization and leadership, many deign to speak in our name, and most of them are irresponsible persons who create for our people a most improper, undesirable and undignified impression. This is particularly prevalent during pre-election time. Numerous "peanut" politicians, whose name and character are anathema to the decent Jews of the community, are speaking in the name of the community. With characteristic "chutz pah" they endeavor to barter Jewish votes for petty political favors. Oftimes the recent Jewish immigrant, ignorant of the law, falls a prey to, and is victimized by these people who claim to possess political "pull." This trafficking in Jewish votes is a hazardous experiment in any case. Firstly, because there is no Jewish vote. The Jew is a most independent and individualistic voter and no one, unless he be a charlatan, has a right to say that he holds this vote in his pocket and can sell it to the highest bidder. Secondly, it is dangerous to play politics with the fair name of the Jew and his just rights. The ends to which these "peanut" politicians stoop, bartering Jewish honor, are inconceivably low. Thus, for example a local Talmud Torah was used ("abused" would be more applicable) one evening last week for a political meeting by one of the parties, with a view to catching the Jewish vote represented by that particular group. We have not heard of any of the Separate Schools being abused in this way. Does the "Jewish politician" whose "pull" made this Talmud Torah meeting possible, ever think of the effect that such "doings" have on the rising generation? Such stooping and groveling does not win for us the respect of even those politicians who exploit these situations, and as for our enemies, it gives them a double-edged sword to use against us when necessary. The "peanut" politician does not, however, exhaust the list of those who speak in our name; he is only one of many types.

Will it require a series of pogroms on our brethren in Europe (which seem to be impending), or are we waiting for a Henry Ford or "The Protocols" here to rouse us from our lethargy and unite us? Are we blinder than the bats and dumber than the brutes?—Surely

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The Poetic Element in Religion

By Elihu Starrels

Where shall we find a vision worthy of our uttermost devotion?

We want something that will satisfy our longings, something to do, and something to love. And we look for it in many places, hoping to find it. All around us there is constant activity, to supply the world's demands. Men hurry to work in the morning, and return home at night tired. The next day the same, often little conscious that aught else exists; and moments of exaltation are few. It's a hard world and a practical world. A livelihood must be assured—stubborn obstacles must be overcome—the business of the world must go on. The song of life seems lost in the clamor of materialism.

What shall we think of this grim quest of material things—of a world stricken by the consequences of the most devastating bloodshed in history, starvation, hatred with the seed of more war, and persecution in its wake—of a social order wherein many toil, and yet are hungry, while many of the good things of life, created by others, are consumed by idlers and withal, of a spirit of illiberalism and intolerance of unpopular views?

Where are those qualities we somehow feel are ultimate and true, and which we all reverently mention? Where is meekness, selflessness, self-immolation? We feel that they are right, and yet there seems to be a famine of humility characteristic both of the individual and of the group. Where and how is the dedication to the things of the spirit working out in the actions of everyday life? One looks about, wandering from place to place, with eyes eager for the heights, yearning to give one's all to some worthy endeavor; and, as one searches, often the sentiment of the Preacher of old insists upon itself: Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. The flood of materialism hold sway; we seek here in vain. There is no place on the stormy billows where we can set our hope. And Youth flies from the ark of worldliness seeking a resting-place.

The flood sweeps on, but rising out of the deluge is the peak of a mountain. And at last the dove finds a haven on the mountain-top. Just as the mountain peaks transcend the flood, so do exalting moments transcend the din of the worldly bustle, and touch us in a singular and convincing way. We have all experienced their spell. As we stand on the top of a mountain, a vision of beauty is unrolled before us; with our ascent we leave behind the cares that fretted us, and amid the glories of nature the foolish fears of what may happen are lost. Even as the mountain air is purer, so are we then incapable of a low thought. We are thrilled, and feel that here at last is a compensating moment, a moment of real and meaningful living.

And if we have the eye to see and the ear to hear, we may find it about us in many forms—and though varied, it is yet one. In the graphic and plastic arts we find the same splendor, touched with human feeling and imagination. We see the response of another soul, and as we rise with it, we ourselves are quickened. So also in literature. In another's unobscured we may find some

light on our own difficulties. Strains of sweet music charm us, and stir centers that seemed dormant, kindling within us an enthusiasm and resolution almost heavenly. In our search for what is really worth while, we may well be confident of these experiences—profound, lasting, and peaceful joys, enlarging the heart, and running up into character. But most strikingly of all does it come to us in prayer. There are things we cannot say in prose and must utter in verse; there are feelings that verse cannot convey which music seems able to express; but there is something even beyond music that becomes sensible and articulate in prayer alone.

Prayer is the heart of Religion. It is the highest exercise we are capable of: the articulation of our lives in line with our ideals. Life is founded on the vision of what we would do, and what we would be; and in prayer this vision becomes uniquely articulate. To pray is to talk with God, to feel ourselves in harmony with His universe, to draw inspiration and strength from Him who is not only the source of our strength, our Creator, but also Father and Friend. The sense of the nearness of God, and of communion with Him, entralls us, awakening a nostalgia for the world beyond and for holiness. There wells up within us a new courage as we consecrate ourselves in prayer to the task of making less the gap between what we are and what we want to be. And, perhaps, even we, at times, may feel something of the glory of our poet when he exclaims:

"Apart from Thee, in midst of life
I die;

And life in death I find, when Thou
art nigh."

We may often hear it said: the exaltation of which you speak I have experienced at the concert; I have found it in good books, in the paintings of the masters, and so on. True, for it is there also. There is something which all of these whisperings have in common, and that is the poetic element: that certain appeal to the best that is in us. Poetry is as deep as life itself, at once its very reality and mystery, a spark of the Infinite! Poetry endures when all else fades; that it is which gives life purpose, and beauty, and glory. He who is attuned and has embraced it, has everything; he who heeds not the small voices and has not found it, has nothing.

What is so futile as an utterly unpoetic existence? A humdrum plodding with none of the radiance of Poetry to light and to lead. With Poetry, we have a full life; it stirs the imagination, rouses hidden energies, and stimulates the unfolding of our own selves, quickening our native originality to the expression of our own distinctive contribution.

We have been looking for something worth while, something that really matters, and on the mountain-top—the poetic element—we have found it. There is one majesty in life, and that is the majesty of Poetry. O, if we could but live on the level of these blissful moments.

If I were a teacher of art—an instructor in painting—and heard that one of the great old masters had in some miraculous way returned to life—was

(Continued on page 33)

Possibility of Reconciliation in American Zionism—Seen by Professor Warburg

An Interview with Prof. Otto Warburg

By Louis Fisher

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One would be prone to discount the statement of any representative of the World Zionist Organization on the issues in the so-called Weizman-Mack conflict that has resulted in the breach in American Zionism. But Professor Otto Warburg, though now in this country as a member of the Keren Hayesod delegation in company with Nahum Sokolow, Vladimir Jabotinsky and Alexander Goldstein, himself states that "psychologically he is not far from the Brandeis position," and that he "cordially regrets the difficulties which have arisen between the two factions."

Professor Warburg is a scientist, whose attitude towards events is cold, academic, dispassionate and unprejudiced. He is therefore able to rise above internal conflicts. That during the storm and stress of the world war he compiled a volume of 80,000 names of plants is significant.

All this introduction for the benefit of the sceptic who, without it, would be inclined to regard the professor's remarks as he would Mr. Lipsky's on the one hand, or Judge Mack's on the other hand.

"The whole question is not of principles," he said to me in his room at the Commodore. "It was more a matter of personalities. Both sides should have been less assertive and exacting."

"But it is not too late," he added, "and the Zionist Organization of America willing, an amicable arrangement, a so-termed 'peace' could still be effected."

I wanted to be particularly clear on one, to me important point: was this reconciliation to be reached by understanding or by agreement? Could peace be secured, in Dr. Warburg's opinion, by clearing away the smoke of battle, by clarifying issues—that would be "understanding"—or by concessions on either or both sides—that would be "agreement."

"The differences," he replied, "were not fundamental. The point has been raised as to whether the Keren Hayesod should be purely a donation fund—that funds for investment purposes be obtained through other names. I myself should have been in favor of such a separation. But since the world Organization felt otherwise, I act the good soldier and abide by the decision."

"Furthermore," he continued, "money is needed for non-dividend-producing projects in Palestine (such money being commonly called donation) and money is needed for dividend-producing projects (investments). How each could be collected was a technical matter and not a casus belli. An organization must not split on a detail of management."

"But it must be borne in mind that there will come a time when the Keren Hayesod will become a donation fund only, a true crystallization of what Justice Brandeis would have it. The Zionist Organization will invest in the mortgage bank, in credit institutions, etc. Then after an initial period, they will become self-supporting, and no longer lean on the Keren Hayesod, which then would become a fund donated exclusively to the development of non-dividend-yielding activities, such as education, sanitation, immigration, etc."

"And how," I ventured, "if Justice Brandeis and his followers of the minority would ask for a change in the statutes of the Keren Hayesod?" These, I was told, have been approved by the Congress at Carlsbad and could therefore be changed only by a Congress. "But statutes were subject to interpretation," the implication of the professor's words being clear.

Rumors to the effect that the European delegation is favorably disposed towards the conclusion of "peace" with the minority Zionists make these views of one of the members of the Zionist delegation of particular interest.

My interview with Professor Warburg began with a discussion of the sums to be assigned by the Zionist Organization for various colonization projects in Palestine. The budget, as adopted by the Carlsbad Congress, held in September, has been cabled to this country but various discrepancies crept up in the interpretations of these versions, and I asked Professor Warburg for an exact account.

He began by saying that among the first charges on the Zionist funds was the upkeep of the teachers and schools, and the maintenance of the Zionist Commission; and that when these expenses were paid, the remainder was to be devoted to colonization and development purposes. For these reasons, and because the Zionists may have to incur sudden unexpected expenditures of a political nature in Palestine, the budget is necessarily undetermined. It will

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The Jewish Situation in Roumania

An Unusually Optimistic View Expressed
by Dr. Moses Gaster.

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The Haham, Dr. Moses Gaster, who has just returned to London from a visit to his native country, Roumania, has favored the J. C. B. with a statement on the position of the Jews there.

At the outset, Dr. Gaster made it clear that he did not go to Roumania on any Jewish mission or on any work connected with Jewry. He was invited to Roumania by the Roumanian Government and the Academic authorities solely in his capacity as a Roumanian scholar, whose books on the language and literature are the standard works on the subject, and whose textbooks are the basis of Roumanian education. In that capacity Dr. Gaster visited Roumania and his reception everywhere was of the most magnificent character. The king being abroad, he was received by the Crown Prince, the acting Premier and various Cabinet Ministers. His train was met by the local Governors and Mayors, the foremost people came to pay him honor, crowds lined the road to see him and flags were hung out in his welcome. The Crown Prince was so much impressed by the importance of Dr. Gaster's lectures that he personally requested Dr. Gaster to place the manuscript of his lectures in his hands, with a view to publication.

Wherever Dr. Gaster went, however, he tried to find out the position of the Jews. He visited every part of the country freely, Old Roumania, Bukovina, Transylvania and Bessarabia; he met and spoke with the representatives of the Jewish parties, with the Rabbis, and with common people themselves. In his honour special services were arranged in Kishineff, Czernowitz, etc., and he preached in many synagogues. Surrounded on every side by countries in which the Jewish populations are suffering terribly, notably in Hungary, Poland and the Ukraine, Dr. Gaster emphasized that Roumania is the one bright spot for the Jews in Central Europe and the Balkans. The Jews, he stated, have obtained their full rights. On principle, all legal disabilities against them have been removed and they are on absolutely equal terms with the rest of the Roumanian citizens. The attitude of the Government towards the Jewish population is most friendly. The legal position of the Jews in Roumania is comparable only to that of the Jews in England or America. They are fully enfranchised citizens of the country.

It is essential, however, continued Dr. Gaster, that the Jews should recognise the fact of now being Roumanian citizens. The Roumanian Government is anxious to avoid the pitfalls of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, that cockpit of contending petty nationalities in one state. Nationality, proceeded Dr. Gaster, is one thing and race is another. Nationality to-day denotes political membership of a state. The Jews are ethnologically, culturally and religiously one people, but they belong politically to various nations, that is, they are citizens of different states. Politically, there is now no Jewish state of which they are members. Dr. Gaster finds some danger in the attitude of some of the youthful new Zionists who confuse nation with nationality, Jewish as well as Roumanian. They are told that Palestine has become the Jewish state, and if only sufficient money be forthcoming, all these Jews will be able to go there. Obviously, said Dr. Gaster, that is incorrect and misleading. Apart from everything else, there is not enough room in Palestine even for these Jews alone, besides which Palestine is by no means yet the

Jewish state. It is wrong, he continued, to make the Jews believe otherwise and cause them to neglect their vital interests in the countries which are their homes. Dr. Gaster quoted in this regard Dr. Weizmann's recent letter to Mr. Samuel Untermyer, in which he disavowed any interest in Jewish affairs outside Palestine, and thus himself gave the death blow to this claim of Jewish nationality outside Palestine and to the minority rights which the Zionists are claiming on the basis of that conception.

The million Jews who are in Roumania, Dr. Gaster proceeded, will have to remain in Roumania, and everything possible should be done to make them fully at home there. The cry for minority rights is opposed to the interests of the Jews, for if those rights were acknowledged, what might happen? The Jews form a small percentage of the total population of the country. They might be restricted to a fixed number of a few Jewish deputies in Parliament, corresponding to their percentage of the population, and thus their full political activity, their enterprise in the national life, as far as official posts and many other things are concerned, might be circumscribed and they might finally find themselves cooped up in a self-made minority Ghetto. That policy, insisted Dr. Gaster, is a mistake. The Jews are not a minority people. Their separateness from the rest of the Roumanian citizens is on cultural and religious grounds and not because of any possible allegiance to any other state or in the maintenance of an older state of things. In cultural and religious affairs they have a right to autonomy and have obtained it. In some provinces, such as in Bukovina and Transylvania, they have the right of assessing the Jewish population for taxes to maintain the Jewish institutions, and the taxes are collected for them in the ordinary way by the government authorities.

The demand that the state should, in addition, support schools in which the language of instruction shall be Hebrew or Yiddish, was characterised by Dr. Gaster as at least a blunder. The government raises no objection to such schools being maintained by the Jewish community itself out of its own funds. The great difficulty, however, in the language question, said Dr.

EDITORIAL

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we can appreciate the necessity of preparing beforehand. Efforts should not be spared, through the oral and written word, to arouse our people to the need of organizing a Canadian Jewish Congress. But the mills of the gods grind slowly—all too slowly, and educational propaganda, though dependable, is slow. It is a case of "derech aruch ketzorah," the longer way being the shorter in the long run.

Pending, however, the creation of a strong Jewish public opinion which will demand the Jewish Congress, something should and can be done at once. A conference of representatives of the different parties and groups in Canadian Jewry should be convened. The outcome of such a conference should be the formation of a Canadian Jewish Committee representative, though not elective, which shall have authority and power to speak in the name of all of us. This body which should be re-constituted yearly should exist and function, pending such a time as there will be called into being a democratically elected Congress.

Let it not be said of us that we are a people of extremes. It is not a question to-day of a Jewish Congress or nothing. Let us apply to our situation a little of that common sense and good business judgment for which we Jews are so favorably known. A Canadian Jewish Congress is a necessity, and a Canadian Jewish Committee constituted as we have suggested, is imperative.

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER.

Gaster, is that the Jews in these provinces are demanding that the language of instruction should be German, Hungarian, Hebrew or even Yiddish. They are not so much Jewish patriots as patriots of the countries of their previous citizenship. The Roumanian state is in its transition period and cannot risk the danger of disintegration in this fashion. The Jews must recognize the good intentions of the Roumanian Government and help it to bring about the formation of a consolidated Roumanian state.

Dr. Gaster instanced the case of the Jewish refugees from the Ukraine, as an example of the manner in which the Roumanian Government is striving to do its utmost for the suffering Jews. It is sufficient to contrast the treatment of those refugees who crossed into Bessarabia with the treatment of those who went over into Poland. The Roumanian Government, said Dr. Gaster, gave the refugees all possible facilities to enter the country and helped thousands of them to emigrate. It encountered great difficulties, but was not deterred from its purpose. In every way the Roumanian Government proved most considerate. Dr. Gaster further stated that to his knowledge, there are no refugees from the Ukraine in Bukovina. There are a number of Jews in Bukovina who came over during the war from Galicia and Poland, but the local administration refused to enter them in their books as members of the communities. In consequence, most of them are not officially registered as members of the local Jewish communities and the Roumanian Government has no entries of their settlement by which to recognize them, as residents of the locality, and thus difficulties have been created by them for the Roumanian administration.

Dr. Gaster explained the hostility towards himself on the part of certain Jewish spokesmen in Bukovina by the fact that he exposed the dangerous folly of their doctrine of political minority rights based on an unwarranted interpretation of the Balfour Declaration. The mass of Jewish people in Roumania, he said, are content with the conditions in the

country now, and the whole noise is being made by a handful of political shouters, who prefer to fish in troubled waters.

But again, said Dr. Gaster, there is a reverse side to the medal; it is not all honey. The Decree Law by which the Jews become emancipated, must first become part of the constitution. Promises to that effect have been made from the highest quarters and Dr. Gaster has no doubt that they will be fully kept. Some surviving anomalies will also have to be removed. But a mentality which has swayed the Roumanians in the old kingdom for close upon fifty years, can neither be eradicated nor changed within the twinkling of an eye. There is plenty of anti-Semitism in the country, and the Jews have to complain and may have to complain for some time to come, of many acts of hardship and oppression. The difference, however, lies in the fact that these acts will be illegal, the high-handed dealings of people who take advantage of their position and abuse their power. Before, the Jews lived practically outside the law, and it was not easy to get redress for any wrong done. The country, moreover, is still suffering from the consequences of the war, which has destroyed every sense of morality and loosened the sense of honesty. There is, besides, military rule of an open or disguised kind in various parts of Roumania, but when the waves subside and the Roumanians grasp still more fully the great problems which await solution owing to the complete change which has taken place, Dr. Gaster has every reason to believe that the lot of the Jews in Roumania will be as happy a one as that of the Jews in Western Europe.

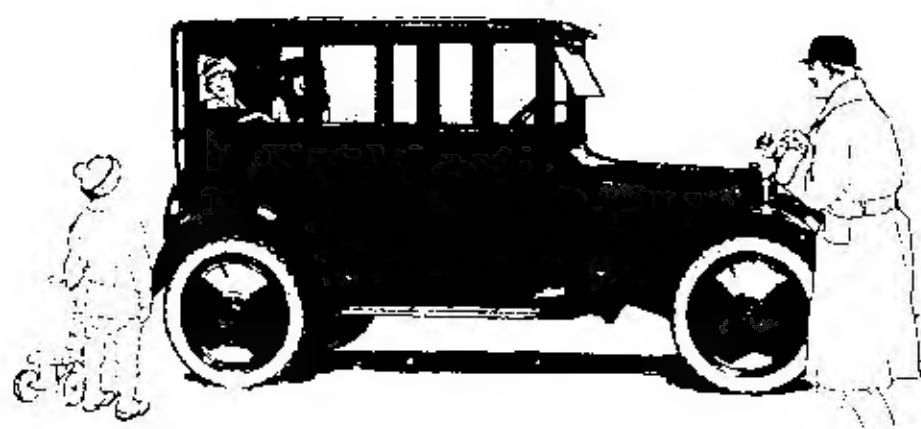
Deputy Gresbauer introduced a resolution in the Austrian Reichsrat which would authorize the Ministry of Finance to impose a special tax upon Jews. The resolution appeared to be favored by a large number of deputies, and would in all probability have passed the Reichsrat were it not for the intervention of Dr. Girtler, Minister of Finance, who sharply opposed the suggestion, declaring that such an act of discrimination would discredit Austria in the eyes of all other nations.

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AFTERNOON AND EVENING

The Jewish Question in My Polish Fatherland

By Count Vandalin-Mniszech Prado

NOTE: Count Vandalin-Mniszech Prado belongs to one of the oldest aristocratic families, not only in Poland but of all Europe. He is a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a member of the ancient Bohemian nobility. The Count is a well-known publicist and the author of a number of political works. During his stay in America he contributed to several of the leading newspapers, such as the World, the Sun, the Herald, etc. He is well acquainted with the Jewish question in Poland.

"Unhappy the people which does not exist as a state and cannot die as a nation" is a political maxim, containing a terrible truth to which present-day Poland bears eloquent witness. Hardly has Poland arisen from the tomb, and already she is tottering, nay, rushing to destruction. Around the Polish structure of State new precipices are each day opening wide their jaws; any moment they may close on it. What will then happen to the nation? The proverb will go on to justify itself.

Is it a misfortune or a curse? Both. A misfortune, because the newly formed Polish State, at its very inception, was faced with a complication of questions none too easy of solution. Instead of placing the right people in the right places, exactly the opposite was done. To misfortune was added the curse of stupidity. Unknown personalities — "dark horses," as they are called—took the helm. They did not know how to steer and the Ship of State drifted helplessly towards the rocks, of which there are many. One of the most outstanding is the Jewish question. Ever so much has been written on this subject—some of it true, a great deal untrue. It would seem like taking coals to Newcastle to enlarge upon it. For this problem, intimately bound up as it is with the complex of Polish questions, is like a bottomless pit. Above all, its existence is a cultural disgrace and even more a denial of the tradition of centuries.

The old Poles were a noble, chivalrous people. They succumbed. They fell a prey to an historical injustice which has at last been exalted. Maria Theresa claimed that "Poland is a morsel which Europe will not be able to digest." It was a prophetic announcement. The partition of Poland upset the equilibrium of Europe. The non-existence of the Polish State helped to make possible the last great war.

Poland was destroyed. The State fell to pieces. The nation remained, surrounded by a glamor of knightliness and nobility. And to-day? What 125 years of the most degrading bondage could not annihilate, four years of freedom have destroyed. Present-day Poland is anything but a noble chivalrous state. Quite the contrary, alas! And yet the rulers in Poland to-day are neither the much slandered Schlachta, nor the magnates who have been so liberally condemned as patriots. The liberated people is at the helm. But the conditions prevailing in the country are neither those of freedom, nor yet of the easy-going good nature of the common people.

Poland of old opened wide her borders to the persecuted Jews and received them as welcome visitors. She gave them a privileged asylum. Poles and Jews lived like good neighbors together; they mutually complemented each other. Of trouble and trickery there was no trace. To-day the old friendly relationship has disappeared. In its place we have impatience, antagonism and a passion for persecution. Why? Have the Jews changed? No. Then where is the cause of this alteration to be found? Perhaps in a transformation of the national character of the Polish people. No. Where, then, is the cause of it? Simply in a blind and frenzied incitement carried on by people who would otherwise not attain any eminence. Out of this artificially fostered anti-Semitism, they construct the first rungs of the ladder, up which they climb to success. On the other hand, they have made of the Jews a sort of diving board for their ambitions, and on the other a kind of safety valve. Cynical, but true.

When Austria fell, and Poland arose, a number of social upheavals took place of a revolutionary character. Even quiet, historic Cracow boiled and bubbled. The "reds" wanted to take advantage of the situation. The bourgeoisie got cold feet. Shaking in every limb they turned to their Chief of Police for help. What did he do? Mobilize his myrmidons in readiness for an attack? God forbid! He had a better plan than that. He simply diverted the pent-up passions of the populace against the Jews. Instead of revolutionary riots, we had anti-Jewish excesses. And Herr von Krupinski was proud of his work. When he was brought to book for other misdeeds and his head clamored for, he reminded his enemies of this action of his for preserving law and order. He claimed that the anti-Jewish agitation, which he instigated should be placed to his credit. Splendid!

Thanks to the incapacity of Polish diplomacy, affairs in Upper Silesia completely miscarried. In conformity with a secret agreement arrived at in Paris last February, the Poles were to attack the Germans from behind, as soon as ever France had unmasked her plans with regard to the Ruhr Territory. All this happened according to program, but it proved a fiasco. It was Warsaw's punishment for letting Paris do her thinking for her, and following her lead blindly and slavishly. The after-effects of the affair are not yet known.

There was consternation and a spirit of revolt. A scapegoat had to be

found. And immediately the walls of Warsaw were covered with proclamations calling for pogroms against the Jews. "The Jew is to blame for everything, so thrash him." The press by the Weischel and by the Seine joined in a glorious anti-Jewish chorus. In both places an ocean of ink was exhausted. An attempt was made to prove that Lloyd-George was a tool in the hands of the Jews, and must dance according to the tune played by Edward Montague, Lord Reading and Sir Philip Sassoon. A campaign was inaugurated against "Jew-ridden Albion."

In this frenzy, however, Warsaw completely overlooked the fact that Sapieha had for months left vacant the Embassy in London, a diplomatic tactlessness which, in the natural course of events, should have brought about the withdrawal of the British Ambassador at Warsaw. It was also forgotten that, not only was England being neglected, but France was being consistently supported in all attempts on her part to counteract British interests anywhere. If Downing Street to-day does not go hand-in-hand with Poland, it is not therefore the Jews that are to blame, but the Poles themselves. The Polish rate of exchange is performing a series of astonishing acrobatic feats. Its rapid decline is simply an economic phenomenon. Who is to blame for that? From the anti-Semitic camp comes the chorus in reply, "Of course, the accursed." Now this is the very height of midsummer madness, and shows more clearly than anything else to what idiotic conclusions unrestrained passions may lead.

According to certain semi-official statements, there should be about 17 milliards of Polish marks in Vienna alone, of which about 12 milliards are said to be in the hands of the Jews. What reasonable being believes, in the face of these figures, that the Jews are willingly immolating themselves for the express purpose of playing some trick on the Poles? The Jews are, forsooth, voluntarily converting themselves into beggars merely to annoy the Poles! A splendid idea! Deserves to be put on the screen. What a sensational film it would make! There would be a dog heap. A Jew would be sitting on it; at his side would be a pile of paper money, milliards of Polish marks—a jug of water and a loaf of mouldy black bread.

The cleavage between Poles and Jews is forever widening. All assurances to the contrary are merely bluff, tactical perversions of the truth, similar to those dished up to Sir Stuart Samuel when he came to investigate the situation on behalf of Great Britain. He was told that the Lemberg pogrom was a spontaneous outburst on the part of drunken

soldiery. And the statement is being adhered to, although it is easy to show that this horrible butchery, of which I was an eyewitness, was previously planned. I have been told by soldiers that, in order to make them more eager, they were promised that after the conquest of Lemberg they could make merry ("Pohula") in the Jewish quarter! What is understood by "merry-making" in this connection is easily apparent to all who have gone through the last war. What about the charges made by the High Command that the Jews poured boiling water on the incoming troops? Was this the way to bring about peace? A curious method of doing things! And finally, why has it been necessary for a Commission to sit, day after day for months, in the Batorygasse in Lemberg, to prove the charges? Was this really necessary if it only concerned a spontaneous, even if excessively prolonged, outbreak of brutality on the part of the soldiery? Moonshine! The statement made by Prince Lubomirski in Washington that the Jewish question is regulated, is nothing more than a clumsy attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the world. Or did the Prince have the Warsaw Reconciliation Conference in mind when he made his statement? If so, he was a bad prophet, and deeply in error regarding its probable result. He simply made himself ridiculous. The conference which ended, as could have been foreseen, in a fiasco, was altogether a curiosity in political law. On the one hand, it was claimed that the Jew is a citizen possessing equal rights. Very fine! On the other hand, we sat down at a conference table with this same citizen said to possess equal rights, and negotiated with him as with an enemy power. What a flat contradiction! If the one is true, then the other is just a poor jest. If the Jew is, ipso facto, in possession of equal rights with the Poles, there can be no basis for negotiations. The law which is good enough for the Aryan Poles should be good enough also for the Semitic Poles. It should protect them from persecution and trickery. Or should the Jews get an extra portion? That would be to give them more than equal rights. The thing resolves itself into an attempt to bring about a modus vivendi between two, in law and state, unequal factors. It imposes a state, and an antagonistic state at that, within a state. How can we then deny the existence of a Jewish problem? On the contrary, we must admit its existence, and in such a measure, too, that it must contradict the conception of a regulated structure of state. Actually it has become a reality owing to the mad anti-Jewish policy of the Poles. The Jews were good Poles, they thought

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and acted patriotically. Thousands of them gave their blood and property for the Polish Fatherland. This was even recognized in a philosemitic order of the day long since issued by a Polish general, one white raven at whom the black ones in the Polish parliament pecked. Instead of recognition, the Jews got, according to the different ways in which their good Polish neighbors think, and feel, hatred, ingratitude and persecution. We have only to think (with what humiliation!) of the many Jewish officers who during the Bolshevik invasions in Jablowna were suspected of treason and interned. Among them were officers who had bled for Poland and given proof of their courage and loyalty. A Jew may do what he will; it will always be misrepresented. He is suspected of unpatriotic motives. If he subscribes to State Loans, he is said to desire to control finances. If

he does not subscribe, he is unpatriotic and an enemy of the country.

The Jews were ejected from the civil guard. They were degraded to the category of second-rate citizens; they were dubbed foreigners against their will, and without the privileges of foreigners. Blind, raging anti-Semitism became the road which led to the conference table. It created an anomalous situation which is nowhere else to be found. The negotiations, as I have already said, ended in a fiasco. Taking into consideration their character, they could have ended in nothing else. What has been brought into existence by an endless series of brutal acts and violations of right, could not be annulled by a few fine speeches. So that there was a complete lack of mutual confidence between the parties. Moreover, as a minority, the Jews could not in

(Continued on page 24)

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Possibility of Re-Organization in American Zionism

(Continued from page 4)

be remembered that at the Carlsbad Congress, Georg Halpern, the financial expert, refused to accept any responsibility for the budget in view of this situation and because the income of the Zionist Organization was an indefinable quantity.

Granting, however, the presence of sufficient financial means and assuming that these need not be expended for other purposes, the organization plans its disbursements in Palestine as follows: 225,000 pounds for agricultural colonization; 100,000 pounds for sanitation; 140,000 pounds for immigration; 128,000 for education; 550,000 pounds for investments (including 200,000 pounds for a Mortgage Bank) 100,000 pounds for commercial credit; 100,000 pounds for industrial credit; 50,000 pounds for a power plant on the Audja River, and 300,000 pounds for the Jewish National Fund. In addition, there is provision for some 50,000 to 60,000 pounds for the maintenance of the Organization in Palestine.

I learned this outstanding fact: The Kvozt, the co-operative agricultural groups, comprising almost all the Jewish agricultural laborers of Palestine, are not directly provided for in the budget, the workmen of these groups being given the opportunity and the means to settle on the land.

WOULD EXPEL JEWS FROM SAXONY

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The danger of immediate expulsion of thousands of Jews now residing in Saxony seems to be imminent. Dr. Boerner, a well-known Nationalist, put the question to the Government, as to what steps had been taken to expel the Jews already residing in the country, and to prevent a further influx of Russian, Ukrainian and Polish Jews.

B'NAI B'RITH REPUDIATES LUDENDORFF'S ASSERTIONS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—In a signed statement printed in the "Vossische Zeitung" representatives of the B'nai B'rith lodges in Germany repudiate the assertion of General Ludendorff, that German Jews had given their support to the Allies during the World War.

"LEAGUE" TO HELP JEWISH REFUGEES

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—The Roumanian Government is reported to have promised to help the Executive of the Jewish World Relief Committee to facilitate the transporting of food and clothing across the Dniester for the Jewish refugees.

The office of Dr. Nansen, of the Relief Secretariat of the League of

Nations, has cabled his representative at Bucharest, his approval of the steps taken by the Jewish Relief Executive.

Similarly, the Italian Government is also supporting this step, and the first transport of food and clothing to Soviet Russia and the Ukraine may shortly be expected.

ZIONIST MORTGAGE BANK REGISTERED

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The Mortgage Bank of the Zionist Organization, founded with the capital of the Keren Hayesod, has been registered with a share capital of 50,000 pounds and the right to issue debentures to the extent of 500,000 pounds.

It is expected that Polakoff, formerly of Moscow, one of the foremost Jewish financiers and an expert in mortgage banks, will join the Board of Directors.

AFFIDAVITS REQUIRED FROM PASSPORT APPLICANTS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Applicants for passports to leave Poland will be required to furnish sworn affidavits showing that a steamship ticket had been purchased and the consent of the Polish consul in Canada or the United States secured, before the passport would be vized, according to an announcement to-day, of the Emigration Office. This new provision will go into effect on January 1st.



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The Zionist leaders of Bagazi (Tripoli) presented the Italian Crown Prince, during his visit to the city, with a book of psalms in Hebrew and Italian. The Crown Prince thanked the leaders for their gift.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Y. M. H. A. is preparing a drive to raise \$75,000 for a new building. One of the volunteer workers is Michael F. Sullivan, who has had considerable success in similar enterprises.

The Argentine consul at Warsaw has stopped vizing passports of individuals wishing to emigrate to Argentina. No explanation for this action was made. It is hoped, therefore, that the measure is temporary.

Fire destroyed the barracks which sheltered the Jewish refugees at Krakau. The barracks might have been saved were it not for the scarcity of water in that city. Most of the possessions of the refugees were saved.

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President Harding Confers with Balfour Regarding Palestine

Washington (J. T. A.)—Your correspondent learns from the most trustworthy sources that President Harding has, within the past few days, on his own initiative, had a special conversation regarding Zionism with the Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, ranking head of the British Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, in which the Chief Executive told the author of the famous Zionist declaration, of his deep and favorable interest in the Zionist movement and expressed his approval of the activities of the Zionist Organization.

This is the first time that the head of the American Government has been known to personally take up with a foreign government, the question of the Jewish claim to Palestine.

President Harding's sympathy towards Zionism first became known in his letter of June 1st, on the occasion of Dr. Weizmann's visit to Washington. In that letter, the Chief Executive made the striking statement that "It is impossible for one who has studied at all

the services of the Hebrew people, to avoid the faith that they will one day be restored to their historic national home."

At the interview Mr. Sokolow had with Mr. Balfour, it is reported that Mr. Sokolow reported to Mr. Balfour the results of the conference with Mr. Fletcher, Acting Secretary of State, and also told him of the growing sentiment which he found existing among high American officials at Washington, that the doors of Palestine be thrown open to a large immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe. Mr. Sokolow is also understood to have emphasized the necessity of an early ratification of the Mandate for Palestine.

In the course of his visit to Washington, Mr. Sokolow was entertained by M. Philippe Berthelot, the political director of the French Foreign Office, and other members of the French Delegation to the Arms Conference, at the French Delegations' headquarters at the Willard Hotel.

BRANDEIS DISCUSSES ZIONIST WORK WITH SOKOLOW

No Reference to Controversy

Washington (J. T. A.)—Justice Louis D. Brandeis, former leader of American Zionists, visited Mr. Sokolow at the latter's hotel, late Wednesday afternoon, where the two conferred for over an hour. Mr. Brandeis' call was of his own accord, no effort having been made by Mr. Sokolow or any of his party to bring about this meeting. Mr. Brandeis is reported to have manifested a distinctly cordial attitude and, without referring to the recent controversy in American Zionism, displayed considerable interest in Mr. Sokolow's reception at the State Department and the attitude of the American Government towards the Zionist cause. Mr. Brandeis was also interested to know of the political achievements and is said to have been curious about the progress made by the new American Zionist administration.

Your correspondent's information leads him to believe that Justice Brandeis was particularly anxious to impress Mr. Sokolow of his unflagging interest in Zionism, and even gave the benefit of his own knowledge and experience in fund-raising for Palestine.

JEWISH LABOR LEADERS IN POLISH MINISTRY

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Among the members of the newly constituted Ministry of Commerce there are three representatives of the Council of Jewish Trade Unions.

DEPUTY THON PREVENTS ADJOURNMENT BEFORE SETTLEMENT OF JEWISH QUESTIONS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Deputy Thon prevented the adjournment of the present session of the Sejm before the consideration of the Jewish questions. The praesidium had proposed an agenda comprised of 11 questions dealing with

fiscal matters. Dr. Thon interposed that the questions of Jewish disabilities as well as the organization of the Kehillah must come up for discussion before the session adjourned. Dr. Thon was supported by the majority of the deputies and as a result, a committee was appointed to draft a new agenda.

40 UKRAINIAN ORPHANS ON WAY TO PARIS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Relief Conference, 40 of the Ukrainian orphans will soon proceed to Paris. Rosenthal, a Parisian Jewish philanthropist, has underwritten the expense of their passage, education and maintenance.

FIGHT OVER YIDDISH AND HEBREW AT KOVNO TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Kovno (J. T. A.)—The proposal of Dr. Solowecjik, Minister for Jewish Affairs, to recognize Yiddish and Hebrew as the languages of instruction at the Jewish Teachers' Institute, provoked much opposition. Socialists opposed it on the ground that it would lead to the adoption of religious methods; the Christian Democrats, because they feared Russification. After a stormy debate, Dr. Solowecjik's motion was adopted at the first reading.

The Hon. Mark Cohen was one of the three delegates to represent the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand at the World's Press Congress at Honolulu last month.

Representatives of the various Orthodox Congregations of Los Angeles, Cal., have established a Beth Din to deal with all matters pertaining to the Jewish religious life in the city.

The Polish government has appointed Dr. Minkowsky as chief of the Medical Control Department attached to the General Staff. The position is one of considerable importance.

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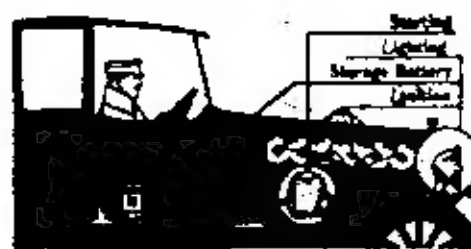


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THE GOLEM

The word "Golem" is Hebrew and means an embryo. Anything that is incomplete, that is, susceptible of a certain development, can be called "golem."

The word occurs in the 139th psalm, verse 16, and only there in the whole Bible. It is therefore what is called in the technical language of criticism a "hapax legomenon."

The term came to have the significance of "Pygmalion" in Hebrew life. A giant figure of clay was the favorite vehicle of the myth. It was to be transformed into a living being by a talisman. This talisman was a cabalistic combination of the letters forming one of the names of God.

A monster of the Frankenstein type was attributed to Rabbi Elijah of Chelm about 1560. Fearing the monster the good rabbi is said to have extracted the "Shem" (holy name) from the forehead of the "golem" and it crumbled into dust.

The "Golem of Prague" is the best known of all this mythical company. It was the creature and servant of Rabbi Loew (1513-1609). He took the "Shem" from its mouth on Fridays so it would not desecrate the Sabbath and on other days it did his bidding. Once he forgot to perform this pious act and, remembering it just on the eve of the Sabbath, pursued the monster and found it on the very threshold of the

synagog. The good rabbi snatched the "Shem" from the manikin's mouth and it fell in fragments on the steps of the house of prayer. Remnants of it are said to exist in the lumber rooms of the synagog. They take their place with tails of the true cross and other ecclesiastical debris.

Whence came the "golem" myth is difficult to say. Cabalistic in origin it is on a par with, and probably the progenitor of, the Frankenstein of Shelley. The Hassidim claim their wonder rabbi made such a monster. It is pure fiction of course in its most primitive sense, but allied to tales of resurrection and miracle which tread on the heels of salvationism.

A book called "Prager Golem" has recently been published in Leipzig. It is written by Chajim Bloch, a distinguished scholar. An introduction to it is furnished by no less redoubtable a literary figure than Hans Ludwig Held. A novel "Der Golem" by Gustav Meyrink comes to mind as one sees the title and it is referred to in the introduction. Written in a prison camp, where the author was tending Russian prisoners, it is a notable popular contribution to cabalistic learning. The stories of Jehuda Loew, the maker of the "Golem," are interesting little chapters, making a book well worth while and one that ought to be translated into English.—The Scribe.

WARSAW "JOINT" OFFICE OBSERVES THANKSGIVING

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Among the institutions which observed Thanksgiving Day here, was also the office of the Joint Distribution Committee, which was closed all day.

JEWISH TRADE UNIONS IN WARSAW AID UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Council of Jewish Trade Unions has decided to come to the aid of the Jewish refugees from Ukraine. It is proposed to demand at the next meeting of the representatives of the "Joint" that factories be opened in which Ukrainian refugees will be employed exclusively.

It is reported that Mr. Burgen, chairman of the Trade Council, has visited Pinsk where he distributed 200,000 marks in cash and a considerable quantity of tools and implements, on condition that the beneficiaries repay out of their own treasury.

PALESTINE CONSTRUCTION TO BE ISSUED NEXT MONTH

Nationality Law, When Promulgated, Will Make Naturalization Difficult

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, will issue an order next month, containing the Constitution for Palestine just completed. Simultaneously, a separate law, dealing with nationality in Palestine, will also be promulgated. By this law, all Ottoman subjects habitually resident in Palestine, will become Palestinian citizens immediately. Jews of foreign nationality, habitually resident in Palestine at the time when the Treaty of Peace with Turkey will come into force, will become Palestinian citizens upon making a declaration expressing the desire to choose Palestinian nationality, within one year of the ratification of the Treaty. The acquisition of citizenship by the process of naturalization is somewhat restricted. It will depend upon the fulfillment of the

following three conditions: First, the applicant must reside in Palestine not less than two years before making the declaration; second, must be of good character, and have adequate knowledge of either Arabic, Hebrew or English; and third, must express the intention of permanently residing in Palestine.

GENERAL JEWISH CONGRESS OPENED IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Vienna (J. T. A.)—A general Jewish congress of representatives of all communities in Jugo-Slavia is now being held. The object of this congress, it was declared at the opening session, is to unite all Jewish communities in harmonious action, whether they are of Sephardic, Ashkenazic, Slavic or German descent.

PODLISHIEWSKY, POLISH ZIONIST LEADER, DEAD

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The death is announced here of Podlishewsky, a noted figure in Polish Zionism. Podlishewsky was one of Poland's representatives at the Zionist Conference in London at which the Keren Hayesod was organized, and has since devoted himself to work for that fund.

BUDAPEST HEARS HARDING WILL RECEIVE THE JEWISH DELEGATION FROM HUNGARY

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The American Consul at Budapest is the authority for a statement that President Harding will receive on December 5th, the Jewish Delegation from Hungary, consisting of Franz Sakoli, head of the Budapest Community, Rev. Dr. Elias Adler and Dr. Emil Zahler.

JEWISH EMIGREES PREPARING TO SETTLE IN ARGENTINA

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The local Workmen's Emigration Committee has commenced training the first group of Jewish emigrants who propose settling in Argentina. The emigrants are being taught agriculture, and useful trades.

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Nuptial Habits among the Jews the World Over

Every country and every age has its particular marriage customs, even in the same religious denomination; and Jewish nuptial customs are as various as to clime and time, as those of any other people.

In Poland, down to the present day, the bridegroom receives a sort of pastry called "chosenbrod" when he visits his betrothed. During the week before the wedding, the betrothed pair are not allowed to leave the house unless they are accompanied by a friend. A special feast given before the wedding is known as "vorspiel." On the days before the wedding the most prominent members of the community carry the groom's presents to the bride, which consist of a girdle, veil, and wreath, and a prayer book.

Beautiful Rings

Among Turkish Jews, in former times, a ring was included, and some of these, which have been handed down in families, are of very beautiful workmanship.

Here is an account of a wedding in Mayence at the end of the fourteenth century. Early in the morning the "Schulklopper" invited the whole community to the ceremony. The leaders took the bridegroom with music and candles to the court of the synagog, then the musicians and candlebearers brought the bride with her friends and an escort of women. At the door of the synagog the groom took the bride's hand, while the two were showered with wheat and coins which were later given to the poor. Having been greeted with the words, "Be fruitful and multiply," the bridal couple sat for a short time, hand in hand, on the bench in front of the synagog.

Bride Wears Shroud

Then the bride was escorted home, where she put on her shroud and over it her festive marriage robe. The room also modified his festive appearance by putting over his head a hood, which he strewed with ashes—a sign of mourning for Jerusalem at the height of his felicity. Before the introduction of the Chuppah it was usual to cover the bride and bridegroom with the same "tallis" or with the long end of the groom's hood. After the marriage ceremony the groom was escorted home separately from the bride, who met him at the door of his dwelling. As she entered it the groom placed her hand on the upper post, thus making her mistress of his house. The dwelling festival in the bride's house began in the evening and lasted a week, being only interrupted by the Sabbath morning service. This was attended by the bridegroom, who was called up to the Law and was the recipient of many honors.

Among Spaniards

The bridal procession was headed, among Spanish Jews, by mimes, fiddlers and armed riders. In Egypt the bride was decked with helmet and sword, while the groom wore women's garments and dyes his fingernails with henna. The women played the cymbals and danced. In Talmudic times even the Rabbis did not disdain to join in wedding dances. Music was always regarded as an essential part of a wedding; and on Sabbath non-Jews were engaged to play. In Bagdad the groom is accompanied to the house of the bride by poor people carrying lamps, who

are rewarded with a distribution of coins. On the way the poor thrust live sheep before him, and whenever he steps on the head of one he gives a certain amount to the owner. The bride is led seven times round the groom, or both sit while the people dance around them. Nuts and flowers used at one time to be strewn in the path of the wedding pair, and barley was showered upon them.

In Germany the young couple's first meal consisted of milk and honey, and salt sprinkled in the house. The wedding chicken was known as "chosen-huehndel." Fish was eaten on the second day of the wedding week. Plays were acted in the couple's honor. The Rabbi delivered an address at the feast and so did the bridegroom. In the Middle Ages weddings were celebrated in the open air, in front of the synagog, the synagog itself not being large enough to accommodate all the guests. At the synagog service on the Sabbath after the wedding, the congregation read to the groom the chapter from the Pentateuch on Isaac's marriage.

Jews in Cochin

The customs of the white Jews of Cochin are interesting. The couple are taken before the elders of the community. The bridegroom is asked whether he consents to the union, and he replies: "The will of my parents is my will"; similarly the bride. The elder then takes a cup of wine, and drinks to the health of the pair. Coffee is also drunk. On the wedding day the groom wears a white turban, and the bride a fine white cap. Afterwards red and green silk are worn, the owner of the largest house in the community surrenders his apartments for the wedding festivities, the cost of which is borne by the bride's father. On the Sabbath the groom makes a feast for his friends, and at the end of the Sabbath the bride is led to the house in which the ceremony is to take place, and feasting takes place till after midnight. On the following evening the bride is led to the "Mikvah."

Goldsmith Invited

On the Tuesday morning the goldsmith arrives to make the ring for the bride, songs being sung while she puts this ring on. In the evening the groom is led with music to the synagog, where he stands on the steps, before the Ark and recites the evening prayer with the congregation. The bride walks under a kind of sun umbrella, carried by her father, up to the side of the Ark, where she sits down. The groom, in his Tallis, sits opposite to her with his two best men. The chazan fills a gold goblet with wine and gives it to the bridegroom and bride to drink, and the ring is put on with the usual formula into which the names of the couple are inserted. The Ketubah is read in a certain melody and handed by the groom to his bride. After the seven blessings the bride is unveiled, and the couple are escorted with music and torches to the house in which the festivities are held. Psalm xi, and the last chapter of Proverbs are sung at these festivities.

Different Everywhere

Thus every country has its own peculiar customs. In Ceylon the bride counts seven days from the day the

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groom promises marriage. On the night before the eighth day she is taken to the ritual bath. A Torah roll, opened at the Decalogue, is placed before the bride. The Rabbi blesses her by placing his hand on her head. Festivities follow on the ninth and following day. The bride places the groom's presents in a vessel, and they are examined by a goldsmith who has to ascertain that they are not below the minimum value. At the ceremony in the synagog the groom lights wax candles, and he attends synagog again on the following Saturday morning.—Jewish Chronicle, Newark, N.J.

The Jew Returns to Spain

By Jacob R. Marcus

The great Hebrew schools in Babylonia, graduating the young students who became the spiritual leaders of world Jewry, were maintained through individual contributions, in much the same way as our modern theological seminaries.

About the middle of the tenth century, the authorities at Sura sent out four notable scholars to make collections for the depleted exchequer. After leaving Bari, on the Italian coast, the ship bearing them was captured by an Arabic admiral sent out on a privateering expedition by the Spanish Caliph of Cordova.

According to the story as told us by a mediaeval Jewish historian, the admiral fell madly in love with the beautiful young wife of one of the four rabbis, Moses ben Enoch. Fearing the evil intentions of the Arab, she inquired of her husband, in Hebrew, if those who were drowned might hope for resurrection, and receiving an affirmative answer from him, she threw herself into the sea.

The bereaved husband and young son were taken as slaves to Cordova where they hoped to be ransomed by their co-religionists. Moses went to the local academy governed by Rabbi Nathan, an upright man, but hardly a thorough scholar in Talmudic lore. The unfortunate slave listened quietly, in a corner, to the discussion, and when a difficulty was reached, he modestly presented the solution. Further conversation with him by the men of the academy disclosed his keen intellect and comprehensive knowledge of Jewish law. Nathan, with a spirit worthy of high commendation, felt prompted to resign and to place himself at the feet of Moses whom he recognized as a superior and profound scholar.

The change was effected and approved by the community, which felt honored to have such a savant as its leader. The school at Cordova under his tutelage was soon raised to a very high standard, and ultimately superseded the great academies in Babylonia.

In this way did Spain become the great religious center of Europe and the world.

But Jewish cultural centers are not built overnight, and although Moses ben Enoch may have given an impetus to Spanish-Jewry life, the roots of this academic springtime are to be found in past history.

Our ancestors had come to Spain during Roman times and had lived, as far as we know, a quiet and peaceful life. They were engaged in trade and agriculture, and associated on terms of closest intimacy with their non-Jewish neighbors.

The land, during Roman occupation, was overrun by the Arian Visigoths, Catholic heretics, who were kindly disposed toward the Jews. The intimacy of the two groups disturbed the Church which enacted restrictions tending to disrupt their social relations, but these canons were promulgated only to remain a dead letter.

Unfortunately for the Jews, the Arians were converted to Roman Catholicism in the sixth century. Under the inspiration of bigoted kings, com-

pletely subservient to a zealous and powerful clergy, a series of disabilities and laws were enacted that turned the life of the Jew in Spain from a path of comparative ease to a veritable Hades. The attempt was made to enforce laws that would crush the morale of the Jew, and create a sharp social, political and economic cleavage between him and his Gentile associates.

It is quite accurate to state that practically all disabilities with which the Jew has been cursed for almost fifteen hundred years either had their origin or were foreshadowed in the State and Church legislation of Visigothic Spain.

Fortunately for the luckless Jews, the attitude of the different kings in the seventh century varied. Jews were forcibly converted, wholesale, under one monarch only to return to the bosom of Judaism under the next. But these lapsed converts were constantly watched by an outraged Church which always held to the inviolability of the sacrament. Once a Catholic always a Catholic! Young children of converted Jews were forcibly torn from their parents and reared in the Church. "We decree," reads a canon of the Fourth Council of Toledo, 633, "that the sons and daughters of Jews are to be separated from the parents, lest they be likewise involved in their errors. To be placed either in monasteries, or with Christian men and women who fear God, that from their conversation they may learn the worship of the true faith, and, thus instructed for the better, may be improved both in morals and belief."

Occasionally some distinguished churchman would raise a voice of protest, not against the disabilities, but against forcible conversion, an act that was manifestly a religious farce. Even a distinguished prelate like Isidor of Seville, who objected to forcible conversion, did not hesitate to write polemics against the Jews, and in his exegesis of Biblical passages he takes the customary narrow view of the Jew. Commenting on the verse from Leviticus: "Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat, he states, "Thus the Jews RUMINATE, indeed, the words of the law, but part not the hoof, since they do not receive two testaments, nor take for bases of faith the Father and the Son: therefore they are unclean."

With but a handful of men, Tariq, an Arabic chieftain of North Africa, crossed the Straits of Gibraltar in 711, and put to flight the great Gothic army. In an astonishingly short time the whole land, up to the Pyrenees, was in the hands of the Arabs. The peninsula fell an easy prey to the militant Moors because the great masses, who were racially different from their Gothic overlords, were chafing under the oppression they were experiencing. The land was torn by internal quarrels and strife, and the Church had an undue influence in affairs of state. The Jews, a not inconsiderable proportion of the population, were bitterly incensed at the heartless cruelty of the Visigoths.

(Continued on page 25)



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PERSONAL MENTION

All Society Items and other local notes should be communicated to the office of the Review by 5 o'clock each Tuesday afternoon in order to appear in the current week's issue. Phone Adelaide 5489.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Bloem, 8 Denison avenue, entertained on Sunday evening, December 4, in honor of Miss Dora Lampert, whose marriage to Philip Covert, takes place on December 21. Covers were laid for fifteen couples, and a delightful evening was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. J. Smith, 1288 Queen street west, has left for New York to attend the wedding of her cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rhinewine, of 17 Rowland street, entertained Mr. and Mrs. L. Koldowsky, Dr. and Mrs. S. Margoshes and Mrs. M. Dworkin, at a tea recently.

Dr. S. Margoshes lectured on "The Present Status of Zionism" at the club rooms of "The Jewish National Workers' Alliance" last Friday night.

Abraham Feinsod, of New York, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Feinsod, 355 Palmerston boulevard.

Miss Lillian Simon and Miss Anna Cohen were the hostesses at a miscellaneous shower on Sunday afternoon in honor of Miss Nellie Silverstein.

Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, 301 Sunnyside avenue, entertained at bridge on Wednesday, December 7, in honor of her sister, Mrs. R. Cohn. Miss F. Lesser assisted the hostess.

Miss Pauline Gould, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. A. Levine, Huron street.

Miss Sylvia Feinsod, Palmerston boulevard, entertained twenty-four of her friends on Sunday evening, December 4.

Misses Dorothy and Mamie Gertzbein entertained at a soap shower held at the home of Mrs. J. Gertzbein, 237 Robert street, in aid of the Toronto Daughters of Zion bazaar.

On Sunday afternoon, December 4, Mrs. Philip Levine was hostess at a jolly kitchen shower at her home, 420 Palmerston boulevard, in honor of Miss Rose Rosenbloom, a popular bride of this month.

Miss Adeline Miller, Chestnut Park, entertained a few friends at her home on Sunday evening.

Miss Esther Wursthof, 4 Orchard Park, entertained a few friends at her home on Sunday evening.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Bertha Rosenfeld to Herbert Allen, which will take place Tuesday, December 20.

Harry Rotenberg, 77 Spadina Road, has returned from a trip to Cleveland.

Miss Elsie Papernick has left for a three weeks' trip to Georgia, Chicago, Washington and other interesting points.

Mrs. Sidney Stein, 489 Brunswick avenue, has left for Montreal with her mother, Mrs. H. Stein, who will celebrate her seventieth birthday this month.

The Junior Circles of the "Y" held their first social on Tuesday night, November 29, at Orde Street School. The evening was very enjoyably spent by the one hundred and fifty girls present.

Miss Rowhama Siegel, the winner of the first prize presented by Controller W. W. Hiltz (\$10 in gold and \$5 in books) for public speaking, is a student at Riverdale Collegiate. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Siegel, 53 Lee avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Loxie, 48 Clarendon avenue, have issued invitations for a large "at home" and bridge which will take place at their residence December 17.

Barney Sutin was entertained by thirty of his friends at a theatre party followed by a stag, at the King Edward Hotel on Friday evening before his marriage to Miss Gladys Fogler.

Jerry Dubey, who spent a few months in Texas, is expected in the city next week.

Among those present at the banquet tendered to the "Eskimos" of Edmonton at the Parkdale Canoe Club on Saturday evening was Moe Lieberman, business manager of the team.

Dancing to the delightful orchestra music was a happy feature of the Kappa Delta Klub dance, which took place Wednesday evening, November 30, in the Empire Room, Prince George Hotel. The guests were received by the hostesses, Miss L. Solomon, Miss N. Solway and Miss N. C. Temes.

Miss A. Mendelson, of Los Angeles, formerly of Toronto, is the guest of her brother, S. Mendelson, 318 Indian Road, for several weeks.

Mrs. S. Harris, 52 D'Arcy street, is visiting her sisters in Chicago.

The first social evening of the B'nai Yudah Circle took place on Sunday, November 27, 1921, at the home of their leader, Miss Claire Segal, 91 Brunswick Avenue, with dancing, playing and singing. The affair was a great success. Numbers on the program were: (1) Piano selection, Turkish Rondo, Miss Ada Gible; (2) Highland Fling, Misses R. Appel, R. Elias, A. Senderowitz, R. Shulman, L. Sherizan and S. Skurko; (3) "Der Shlimasel," Reading by Miss Rebecca Lubetaky; (4) Piano Selection, "Butterflies," Elsie Weinstein; (5) Caprice, danced by



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Misses R. Appel, R. Elias, A. Senderowitz, R. Shulman, L. Sherizan and S. Skurko. Among those present were: Misses L. Angeleshick, R. Appel, R. Elias, A. Horowitz, A. Gible, R. Lubetaky, R. Renssler, Claire Segal, A. Senderowitz, L. Sherizan, S. Skurko, A. Soloff, R. Shulman, E. Weinstein. Refreshments were served and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Miss Rose Walliser, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Papernick, 145 Spadina Road.

Miss Lillian Bockner, 381 Markham street, was the hostess of a very successful vanity shower given by the Sould Girls and friends on Wednesday, November 30, for the Vanity Booth of the Palestinian Fair.

Miss Helen Feldman, of Chicago, is visiting her uncle, L. Gebertig, 903 Dundas street west. She will be joined very shortly by her parents and sister, to make their home here.

An initiation was held Monday evening, November 28th, by the Toronto Judah Girls' Club. Mrs. C. R. Benjamin was acting matron, Miss J. Narofsky was acting mistress over the proceedings. It was unanimously decided at the previous meeting that they donate a sum of money to the Folkes Verein and the Jewish Hospital, also to hold a shower and conduct a booth for the Palestinian Fair.

Mrs. H. L. Davidson gave a dinner on Sunday evening, December 4, at her home, 373 Danforth avenue, in honor of her niece, Miss Anna Wolgeruch and her fiancé, Sam White.

Mrs. M. Kalfu, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. A. Burger, 67 Lauder avenue, for a few weeks.

Miss Cherrie, principal of Weston Avenue school, gave a very interesting talk on "Children's Rights" at the regular meeting of the Maternity Aid and Child Welfare, on Wednesday, November 30.

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CONGREGATIONAL

THE HOLY BLOSSOM TORONTO HEBREW CONGREGATION, BOND ST.

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner announces the following lecture for Friday evening, December 9th, at 8.15 sharp—"Shall the Bible Be Taught in the Public Schools?"

The regular Sabbath morning services take place at 10.15 a.m. The Hebrew Union prayer book is used at these services. The sermons on Sabbath mornings are devoted to the modern critical interpretation of the Bible—its relation to present day problems and news. All are cordially welcome to these services and lectures.

HOLY BLOSSOM TEMPLE CENTRE

Last Monday night the literary class of Temple Centre met at the home of Mrs. J. Eisman, 268 Poplar Plains Road, where the book, "Three Soldiers," was taken up. A lively discussion took place. This class under Dr. Margoshes is certainly proving one of unusual interest.

The Hebrew classes of Temple Centre, under Mrs. Brickner's instructions, are being well attended and these classes are still open to all members of Temple Centre.

The Centre has also in its midst the beginning of a theatre workshop. Maurice Brodey is undertaking to put through three one-act plays to be brought before the public some time in January.

One of the most enjoyable as well as instructive classes is the "Current Events" class. Here topics of the day are ably discussed under the supervision of Dr. Brickner. This class is open to all members of Temple Centre and we call upon these members to have this class show regular attendance.

BIBLE CLASS TO MEET MONDAY

The Bible Class of the Temple Sisterhood and Council of Jewish Women will meet on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the Jewish Girls' Club, McCaul street. A regular attendance is earnestly desired.

GOEL TZEDEK SYNAGOGUE

This Friday night the lecture will be on the topic, "The Adventure of the Soul in a Book," and will begin the Goel Tzedek Synagogue activities.

The University Avenue Synagogue is happy to report the great success of the first Friday night lecture held at the Synagogue on Friday, December 2. A large audience gathered and filled every seat in the main hall and enjoyed the lecture as well as the ensuing discussion.

On Monday evening a meeting of the choir was held in the rooms of the Synagogue, and a few important congregational melodies were practiced. The choir meets every Monday at 8 p.m. All young people are invited to attend and assist in the introduction of congregational singing into our Synagogue.

This Sunday, December 4, marks the opening of the Goel Tzedek Sunday School. The staff of teachers and the Executive Secretary will be on the job to register all comers between ten and twelve in the morning. All children between 6 and 16 are eligible. There will also be a special training group which may be joined by anyone possessing a knowledge of elementary Hebrew and earlier Biblical history. The curriculum of the Sunday School comprises History, Creeds and Commandments, Bible Study and Religious and National Singing.

INSTALLATION OF B'NAI ZION

Installation of officers took place November 27. The installation was formed

by L. M. Singer in the presence of a large number of members.

Rabbi Siegel of University Avenue Synagogue, delivered the principal address, emphasizing the historic times in which we live and the great need of unity among Jews. The following were elected as delegates to the Zion Council: C. H. Luria, S. Harris, M. Wolfson, and C. A. Solomon.

The B'nai Zion held an open meeting at the Zionist Institute on Sunday evening, December 4. Rabbi J. Siegel and Mr. Nathanson gave very interesting talks.

BRANDEIS GIRLS

A regular and most interesting meeting of the Brandeis Girls was held on Monday evening, December 5, at the home of Mrs. I. Frileck, 96 Baldwin street, where very important matters were discussed, particularly the event of a dance to be held in January. Watch for the announcement of this important event.

PALESTINIAN FAIR

Preparations are being completed for the large Palestinian Fair and Bazaar, which will take place Wednesday, December 21st, at Mosher's Arcadia. Fancy and useful articles will be on sale and afternoon tea will be served.

ANNUAL BALL OF FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES

Tickets are being rapidly sold for the big ball which will take place Monday evening, December 26, at the King Edward Hotel in the Crystal Ball Room, under the direction of the Senior Council of Jewish Women.

YOUNG JUDEA

Young Judea has organized a choir for Jewish Folk Songs under the direction of J. Riegelhaupt.

WINDSOR, ONT., CONTRIBUTES TO KEREN HAYESOD

Windsor, Ont., has paid \$2,300, its first installment of their \$10,000 for the Keren Hayesod. The following are members of the committee: S. K. Baum, treasurer; Z. Glantz, secretary, and B. Huriwitch.

HERZL ZION CLUB

The meeting of the Herzl Zion Club, Sunday December 4, was one replete with many important occurrences, not least of which was the return to the fold of N. Gollom, one of the founders of the Herzl Zion Club. Mr. Gollom received a hearty welcome from his old club mates.

The Toronto Hadassah organization invited the Herzl Zion Club to take charge of the dancing for the Hadassah Palestinian Fair, to be held at Mosher's Arcadia on the twenty-first of December. The Club accepted this invitation and a committee has been appointed to look after this phase of the Fair.

The Herzl House Bowling League has transferred its activities to the Brunswick Bowling Alleys on Brunswick avenue. The alleys were formally opened by A. Epstein, the manager of the Bowling League.

A. C. Solomon averaged 217 in three games, and in the last fifteen games he has averaged 202. H. Rottenberg was next in line with an average of 181.

Tickets for the New Year's Dance at Bingham's Rainbow Rooms are being sold now.

Sale of tickets is restricted and only a few will be sold to friends of members. Tickets may be had from any member or from the Secretary at 382 Queen St. W. No single tickets will be sold. This dance is informal. There will be novelties and fun galore.

Dr. S. Margoshes will address the Club on Sunday evening, December 11, at 8.30 p.m., on "The Present Situation

AN OPEN LETTER

Stop! Read! Think! and Act!

To Manufacturers, Merchants, Subscribers and Friends of the Toronto Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies.

Dear Friends:

Please give the following your most serious consideration:

Over one hundred families receive to-day material aid from the Federation. For lack of funds we cannot give adequate relief.

New and urgent cases of large families come in every day, which need immediate relief, but we cannot answer them for lack of funds.

We have many unemployed without trades who are willing to do any kind of labor. They cannot find work, and their families are compelled to receive alms.

We have a number of boys over school age out of employment who would be a great help to their parents whom we are supporting in a meagre way, if we could find work for them. They can do office or any other kind of work.

The Co-operative Board has given out in actual relief, consisting of cash, rent, coal, etc., over \$3,200 during the month of November.

The Orphanage is receiving from the Federation \$500 monthly, besides coal. The needs of the Orphanage are very great, and its work could still be extended. Other worthy institutions are being supported by the Federation.

The causes of poverty are: widowhood, old age, sickness, and unemployment.

Can you give work to one of our unemployed? Can you help us to find one job? Will you help a family to become self-supporting? You will save a family from being dragged down into the lowest paths of poverty.

We need your subscriptions at once, as our demands for relief are very urgent. We need new subscribers. This is a hard winter and there are no prospects that conditions will improve before spring.

Our poor must not suffer. Please remember that charity begins at home. We are not doing our full duty as citizens and as Jews unless we respond to the call of the needy and the distressed at home.

Sincerely yours,

E. FULLAN,

President.

S. B. KAUFMAN

Exec. Director.

in Zionism." The lecture will be held at the Herzl Zion Club Rooms at 382 Queen St. W., and is open to the

public. The subject is one that interests every Jew and Jewish sympathizers everywhere.



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The Yiddish Theatre in Toronto

By Ross K. Margoshes

To the uninitiated highbrows (there are such) the Yiddish Theatre represents both an enigma of social psychology and a marvel of artistic depravity. What a mob that nightly fills those ill-lit temples of the Yiddish Thalia and what repertoire there must be devised to meet the popular taste! The highbrow turns up his sensitive nose and decides to go to the movies. But the Yiddish Theatre remains to go on its own lumbering way. It is a via dolorosa to be sure, but no less the way of all flesh, the tired, over-burdened, craving flesh, the Kosher flesh, if you please, of the Jewish workman.

Friday and Saturday nights are the great nights—the gala nights. Wearily they drag along, the Jewish cloak operator, the tailor, the shirtmaker, the small shopkeeper, in the great quest after relaxation and release from the grinding tasks of the entire week of a humdrum life. Their wives and daughters accompany them—the tired, silent drudges of the kitchen and the tenements; only sometimes, for theatre tickets are an expensive luxury in a post-bellum world of open shop and closed hearts, high cost and low wages.

The curtain rises; there is no bevy of stage belles to greet the starved eyes. These are reserved for the edification of the "tired businessman," craving excitement and sensual pleasure following a day of monotonous haggling in the office and the counting house. The Jewish workman and his mate love to have their little cry and it is for that they go to their theatre. They get it as a rule watching the sufferings of the

deserted, betrayed girl, of beauty in distress, of the orphan maltreated, of the Jew victims led and massacred in Eastern Europe.

Now and then the comedian furnishes some amusement. The Jewish sense of humor is not quite dead yet in the Jewish workman, and he laughs heartily, perhaps the first time in the week.

No, it is not great art. Ibsen did not write for the Yiddish stage, nor Maeterlinck, nor Shaw, though nowhere in all the Americas are they more appreciated than on the east side of New York. It is folk-drama in all its ruggedness and crudity, but it satisfies.

The Yiddish Theatre in Toronto satisfies. The uncomely building on Dundas and Teraulay streets, whence thousands of Jewish workmen's hearts turn for consolation, peace and forgetfulness. The Director, A. Littman, together with his company of Yiddish players, know their clientèle, and the human situation they are called upon to meet. They take pride and joy in serving the humblest in a community where to be poor still means to be humble. A new Yiddish Theatre is going up on Dundas street and Spadina avenue, a great and magnificent structure. It is Mr. Littman's ambition to thus see the humble elevated and restored to the dignity which by right should be theirs. It is to be hoped that he will succeed. And perhaps this is another sign of our times, so restless and laden with destiny, bidding us look out for the day when the lowly are raised and the seat of the mighty is rolling in the dust?



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Personal Mention

The fancy work shower of the Central Hadassah Chapter will take place next Tuesday afternoon from three to five, at the home of Mrs. M. Geldzaeler, 90 Walmer Road.

Mrs. Levy, 104 Argyle avenue, entertained at bridge, at her home, Wednesday afternoon.

A very jolly whist was held at the home of Miss Mary Levine, 670 Huron street on Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Pauline Gould, of Ottawa. The prizes were carried off by Miss Edythe Birnbaum and Sol Gottlieb. The latter part of the evening was spent with music and dancing.

Mrs. T. L. Granofsky, of Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Axler, 490 Brunswick avenue.

Mrs. B. M. Green, 20 McKenzie avenue, entertained at her home on Monday evening in honor of Chancellor Henry Hurwitz.

Chancellor Henry Hurwitz was the guest of the Toronto Graduate Menorah Society at a luncheon given in his honor at the King Edward Hotel, Monday, December 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Langer, of Hamilton, are the guests of Mrs. Langer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cadesky, 13 Borden street.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Berg, of Hamilton; Miss Flora Salk, of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Lagar, of Hamilton; Mrs. S. Gordon and Miss A. Gordon, of Montreal, are guests for the Cadesky-Sniderman wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Venus are in the city for the Cadesky-Sniderman wedding and are the guests of Mrs. Venus' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Finsten, Brunswick avenue.

Miss Deby Rosenbloom, of Buffalo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander, and is also a guest for the Cadesky-Sniderman wedding.

Mrs. Lillian King, Dunn avenue, has returned from Rochester, where she was visiting her sister for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. Harris, of Chicago, formerly of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. King, 1502 King St. West.

Mrs. A. Coppelman, 184 Grenadier Road, has left for New York and Montreal.

Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, 301 Sunnyside Avenue, entertained at her home Sunday evening, December 4, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Rae Cohn.

A most successful fruit and pickle shower was held at the home of Mrs. J. Barbach and Miss G. Korn, 258 Huron street. A very enjoyable evening was spent, about sixty people being present. Convener, Mrs. L. L. Cohen, was assisted by Mrs. I. Cohen, Mrs. I. Weissman, Mrs. S. Lipsitt, Mrs. H. Cohen, Mrs. I. J. Cohen, Mrs. Edith Cowan, Mrs. A. Herbert and Mrs. F. Maul. Proceeds were towards the sale of work held December 6, at the Zionist Institute, by the Daughters of Zion, in aid of the Palestinian funds.

Miss Rowhama Siegel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Siegel, will be hostess of a candle shower at her home, 53 Lee Avenue, on Sunday, December 11, in aid of the Palestinian Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Singer will receive at 279 Durie St. (Runnymede district) on Sunday, December 11, in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Stanley Lloyd.

Mrs. Harry Solway entertained at bridge at her home, 169 Glenhome Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vise have returned from Chicago and are now residing at 12 Edgewood avenue.

Mrs. N. Nathanson, Russell Hill Road, has left for Atlantic City for a few weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Feldman, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg, 281 Queen street west.

Mrs. S. Lorie, 48 Clarendon avenue, will spend a few weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. S. Lavine, Beverley street, entertained a few friends at bridge on Thursday last.

Mrs. Lionel Fogler, 11 Wells Hill avenue, entertained at a theatre party in honor of Miss Bertha Rosenfeld.

Mrs. Samuel Yolles entertained on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. L. Yolles, 6 Lyndhurst avenue, in honor of Miss Bertha Rosenfeld, a bride of this month.

J. Lieberman, of Philadelphia, formerly of Toronto, spent the week end in Toronto with his family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lieberman and Moe Lieberman, of Edmonton.

Miss Levy, Superintendent of the Jewish Children's Home on Simcoe street, recently converted one of the rooms into a temporary operating theatre when Dr. I. R. Smith operated on the throats of twenty children. Dr. Pearlman administered the anaesthetics, both doctors giving their professional services gratuitously, and lending a good deal of the operating room equipment.

Mrs. A. B. Bennett, Indian Grove Road, has returned from a visit to her parents in Montreal.

David Goldstick, 480 Manning avenue, spent the week-end in Hamilton.

MARRIAGES

SUTIN-FOGLER

At three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a pretty, quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. S. Fogler, Huron street, when her daughter, Miss Gladys Fogler, was united in marriage to Bernard A. Sutin. Rabbi B. Brickner officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Sutin left on their honeymoon for New York, Washington and other points.

The Herzl Girls will hold an apron shower in aid of the Palestinian Bazaar on Monday evening, December 12, at 8 o'clock, in the Zionist Institute.

Naomi Chapter of Hadassah will hold a novelty shower at the home of Mrs. Samuel Sapera, 795 College street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 13, in aid of the Palestinian Bazaar.

ENGAGEMENTS

POSUN—GRANATSTEIN

Mrs. Sarah Granatstein, 95 Oxford street, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Lillian, to Louis Posun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Posun, 144 Indian Grove.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Heller, 101 Quebec avenue, announce the birth of a daughter on November 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lichtman, 30 Baldwin street, at General Hospital, on December 2, a daughter.

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THEATRE

LOEW'S YONGE STREET

All patrons of Loew's Yonge Street Theatre will be very pleased to learn that arrangements have been completed whereby Ethel Gilmore, England's premiere danseuse, is to play a return engagement. All who saw Miss Gilmore and her company during her previous engagement at Loew's Yonge Street Theatre, will recall her wonderful toe dancing. Ethel Gilmore and Company present "Dance Follies" as a feature attraction of the vaudeville program. A Harold Lloyd Comedy entitled "Never Weaken," is also an event which is sure to cause pleasure. Every one knows the funny man with the big glasses. Viola Dana, one of the most lovable little ladies of the screen, in "Home Stuff," as the feature picture, completes a trio of attractions which make up one of the most extraordinary programs ever presented in the city. However, the Loew's Weekly, illustrating current events from all quarters of the globe, five acts of vaudeville and other features will support the three great attractions during the week of December 12.

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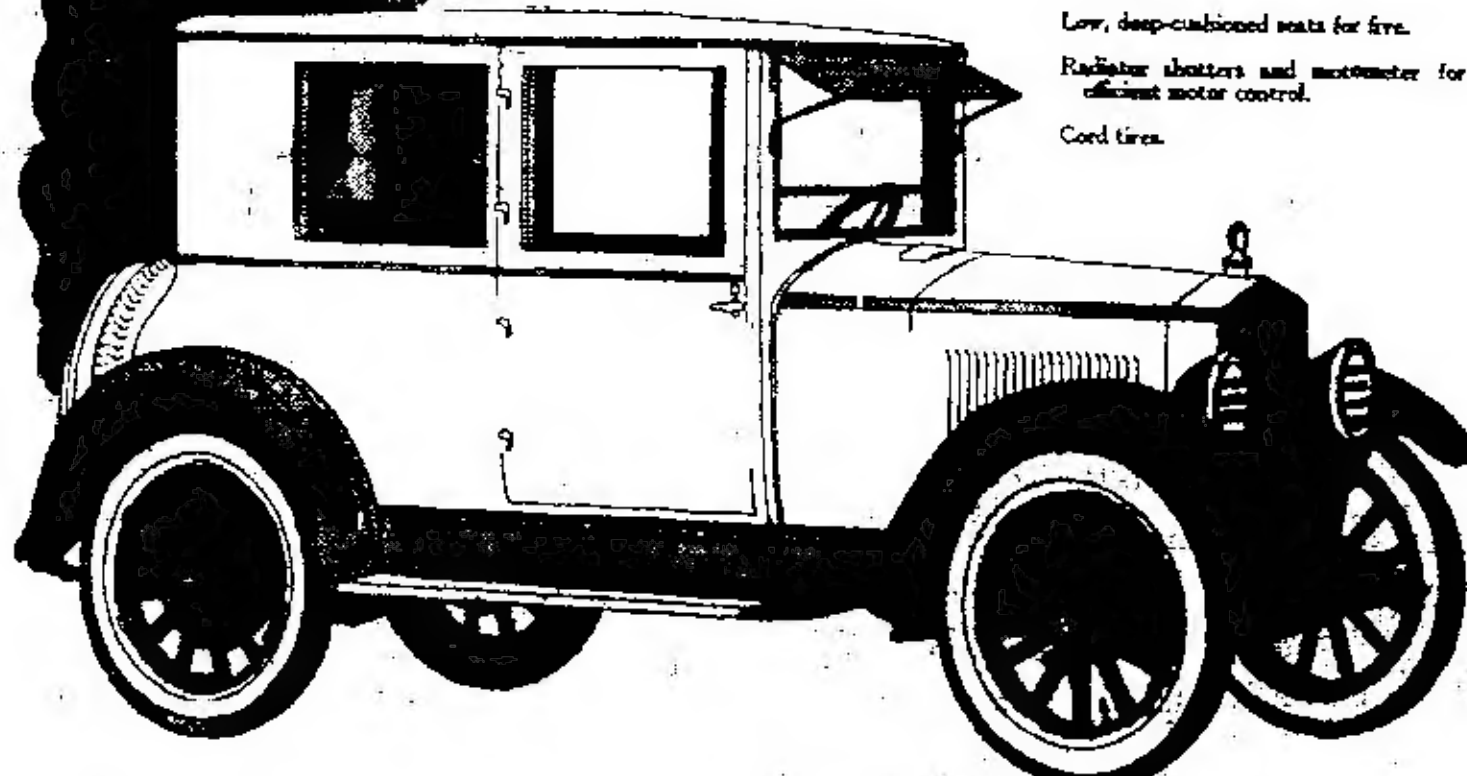
before equaled. Those who have taken advantage of the opportunity of seeing D. W. Griffith's masterpiece at popular prices will always recall the incident with pleasure and those who have failed to take advantage of the opportunity will always regret their neglect whenever the romance of David Bartlett and Anna Moore is discussed in future years.

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SOVIET DENIES UKRAINIAN INSURRECTION, ADMITS POGROMS

London (J. C. B.)—Official advice received here from Soviet authorities emphatically deny that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine. While it is admitted that small bands have appeared at the frontiers and that in their march through the small towns have massacred the peaceful population, it is asserted that these marauding groups have since been disbanded. The pogroms are, accordingly, traced directly to the Ukrainian "roughs."

DEPORTED PALESTINIAN COMMUNISTS ARRIVED IN ODESSA

Constantinople (J. T. A.)—The 17 Jewish Communists, members of the Jewish Socialist Labor Party, deported from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner, following the Jaffa riots, have arrived in Odessa and are believed to be proceeding to Moscow.

GEORG BRANDES MIGHT HAVE BEEN U. S. CITIZEN

New York (J. C. B.)—The New York "Evening Post" reproduced an article from the "Politiken" of Copenhagen, which recites the difficulties Brandes had experienced in securing an audience in the United States. The writer goes on to say that there was a time when America had a fair chance to receive Brandes as a naturalized and permanent citizen. That was in the '80's, when the University of Chicago was trying to establish a chair in Danish, with Brandes as its first incumbent.

Great interest has been aroused by the prosecution in Vitebsk of a number of "Melamdim" on the charge that, despite orders to the contrary, they secretly gave Jewish children instruction in Hebrew. It is reported that as many as ten thousand Jews attempted to get to the court when the case was called.

Dominion Correspondence

HAMILTON ZIONIST CAMPAIGN

The Zionist organization of Hamilton at its last meeting, decided to launch a campaign for the collection of the Keren Hayesod pledges. The campaign commences December 21, and will last through the Chanuka week.

EDMONTON

Leo Flngard, of Winnipeg, Man., was a guest in Edmonton, November 29th and 30th.

Both from a social as well as financial standpoint, the whist drive given by the Hadassah Chapter on Sunday, November 20th, was a success. The following were the prize winners: Mrs. E. Kramer and M. Rosenberg, first; Mrs. J. Hurtig and N. Hardin, second; Miss R. Nelson and A. Hardin, third.

A competent manager is Mrs. E. J. Gordean, who has been named as the convener of the big bazaar to take place in Edmonton, January 26th, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women in aid of the Talmud Torah fund. The conveners of the various booths are as follows: Mrs. L. Wender, baby booth; Mrs. Dolgoy, general booth; Mrs. M. Rotman, linen; Mrs. M. Shubin, apron booth; Mrs. William Diamond, refreshments; Mrs. A. Griesdorf, towel booth; Mrs. E. Kramer, sweater booth; Mrs. J. Saslo, fish pond; Mrs. W. Diamond, groceries; and fortune tellers, Mrs. W. Levine and Mrs. J. E. Sameth.

Mrs. H. E. Friedman spent the last week-end at Calgary as the guest of Mrs. A. H. Goldberg.

OTTAWA

The Independent Order B'nai B'ith, Ottawa Lodge No. 885, held a meeting on the eve of Saturday last. Nominations for officers were held, but an election became unnecessary, owing to the fact that Dr. Harry Dover, president for the past year, was re-elected by acclamation, and with him practically all the officers.

The officers include: Vice-president, J. J. Marks; monitor, Benjamin Goldfield; assistant monitor, M. H. Levy; financial secretary, B. H. Fogle; corresponding secretary, Kalman Smith; treasurer, A. Lerner; warden, Dr. A. Slone; guardian, Dr. J. Nathanson; trustees, M. Freedman, J. Abelson and A. Schaffer.

Reports submitted by the different committees showed that the organization may feel proud of its standing.

On Sunday evening, November 4th, Ottawa Jewry responded en masse to a call for a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Zionist Council of Ottawa. The large assembly hall of the King Edward Hebrew Institute proved inadequate to accommodate the large crowd numbering about six or seven hundred people. It was therefore necessary to hold the meeting in the Adath Yeshurun synagogue. Leon Goldman, secretary of the Canadian Zionist Federation, was the speaker of

the evening. The speaker was preceded by A. J. Freiman, president of the Zionist Federation of Canada, who in a very matter of fact manner reminded his hearers of their duty to the Zionist cause, and not to forget what the Keren Hayesod stands for. "The success of rebuilding the Holy Land," he said, "depends upon the measure of support the Keren Hayesod will receive from Jewry in general, and from Canadian Jews especially."

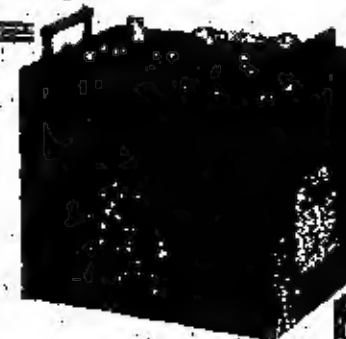
In a few brief remarks, J. Holzman, president of the Ottawa Zionist Council, who presided at the meeting, introduced Mr. Goldman.

Mr. Goldman told of the experiences and impressions he gathered at the Zionist Conference held this year at Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, where he went as a delegate and where he came in contact with 400 other Zionist delegates assembled from all parts of the world. Many of the delegates at that conference came from distant lands at the risk of their lives, and he related how some of the delegates coming from Soviet Russia were compelled to disguise themselves when leaving that country. "The rumors of the foreign press antagonistic to Zionism," he said, "had a very disquieting effect upon some of the delegates before the opening of the conference, but after listening to brief addresses by Prof. Sokoloff and Dr. Chaim Weitzman, the head of the world Zionist movement, there was a feeling of relief that is almost indescribable, especially among those delegates who have come from countries that are not worthy to have their names mentioned in a synagogue." The horrible tales related by the delegates from Russia surpass all reports that press dispatches have given; it is too horrifying to tell. One of the Russian delegates said: "We will give you millions of rubles, but what are they worth? Our brothers in Austria and Germany can give you billions of marks and kroner, but what is their value? All we want is a place to go to give us a chance to save the honor of our wives, daughters and sisters." In speaking on the problem of immigration, the speaker commended the noble work of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Frieman in connection with their zeal and self-sacrifice in assisting all in their power, both morally and financially, and interceding on behalf of the immigrants coming to Canada.

Forty delegates came from Palestine, the speaker said. When one of them was asked about the Jaffa pogroms, he replied: "Our brothers in the Diaspora need not picture to themselves that a pogrom in Jaffa is a similar affair to one in Ukraine or Poland. There we defend ourselves and when we fall in the attempt, we have the honor of giving up our lives in our Holy Land, for our own soil, and with our lives' blood prepare that soil for future Jewish generations, who will judge us by our present actions, and we must not fail in our duty to our nation."

"Now, my friends," he said, "my object in coming to Ottawa is to remind you—you and you—of our duty to those who are sacrificing themselves both in Palestine and in the European countries that the rebuilding of Palestine may be ushered in in our time. And only by subscribing, and paying up in full to the Keren Hayesod, can we accomplish our aim. This is the most critical period of our history; the leaders must be encouraged in their work, the Keren Hayesod must be supported. Give all you can, for others are giving up more than we ask of you... their very lives." The speaker urged the organization of Young Judaea societies, also imploring the Hadassah to continue the good work, concluding with the remarks: "The Balfour Declaration which granted Palestine to the Jews, stands good, and it is now up to the Jewish people of the world to make it a Jewish home."

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NOT GOOD POLICY TO WAIT

ARE you aware that most jobs that have been figured during the past six weeks have all been inside of the architect's estimate? Can you reason it out, that competition will not be as keen six months from now as it is to-day? Are you aware that at the present time work is a little scarce and that you will positively get a far better price right now than to wait for an unseemly rush that is bound to occur in the not distant future?

You ask, "why should there be a rush?" Just this, that yourself, as well as many others have been waiting for lower prices and because you have had that fear, you did not place your plans on the table. Why not put them on the table at once and have a pleasant surprise by receiving tenders at the present very low prices. Why do we argue that prices are now low? For the simple reason that during the past few months, prices of materials have taken a pleasant drop. Wages have also decreased and to help the stimulation of trade we have no hesitation in saying that with the new agreements for January, labor will also be even more considerate and accept a wage in keeping with lower costs of living.

No contractor figuring your work to-day feels he is bound up with any extreme prices of wages and materials; he simply takes the chance that once the job is secured, prices of labor and materials will naturally fit in with the very low competitive figure he has given. Take for instance the following drop in prices which has occurred during the past eight months:

Cement, 75c per bbl.	Lime, \$6.00 per ton.
Plaster \$5.00 per ton.	Brick, \$4.00 per M.
Lumber, 40% lower.	Steel Fabrication, 100% since 1918
Sheet Metal \$6.50 per sq. was \$10.50.	

These prices were a great tumble from the high peak of 1920 and coming so reasonably close to 1914 that you cannot expect them to

go lower, for the tendency even in 1914 was rising prices. How do we find these lower prices and materials affecting the business?

During the past year no job of any importance in the City has been withdrawn, all fairly figured inside the architect's estimate. Let us look at the large Office Buildings, The Muskoka Sanitarium, Public Utilities and Public Schools; each one of these is going ahead and all inside the estimate. How do these figures stand with 1914?

Take one of these jobs we have mentioned and the figures stand:

The 1920 peak price would be.....	\$670,000
To-day's accepted figure was.....	490,000
(The job is now being roofed in).	
The 1914 approximate price of same would be....	350,000

Under these reasonable reductions is it good policy to wait longer? Other countries are in the same position as ourselves, short of public and office buildings, also medium-priced residences. While the demand is just as great in other places you cannot expect the figures to be more reasonable than they are at the present. In final, are you aware that in the promotion of this industry you are going a long way to settle the unemployment question of to-day?

Do not think for one moment that all this work is simply for the man with the pick, saw or trowel; this also goes right back to the man in the factory for building equipment. It gives work to the architect as well as the laborer, and therefore spreads work and money among many. Why wait longer?

Come right along, put your plans on the table and get your work at a reasonable figure. Have it finished right on time, and receive a far better job of workmanship if you will build NOW and avoid the rush.

The Associated Hebrew Day Nursery and Night Shelter has been denied the approval of the State Board of Charities on its application for a certificate of incorporation. The association proposed to establish a day nursery in New York county and a temporary day and night shelter for children up to six years in Brooklyn. The application was objected to by the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities and the Brooklyn Day and Night Nursery.

Jews, who have returned to Russia from America, have established a large modern clothing factory in Moscow. The factory is modeled after the very latest American tailor shops, and promises to prove a very successful enterprise.

A new Jewish publication has made its appearance in Moscow under the name of the "New Theatre." The new journal deals with matters pertaining to the Jewish stage and is issued through the government printers.

Mrs. Mathilda Block and family of Jonesville, La., have presented sixteen lots to the local school board as a site for a new high school. When the new building is completed it will be known as the Sam Block High School of Jonesville.

The Warsaw Court of Appeals has acquitted Dr. Segall, the president of the Rovno Jewish community, who had been sentenced to five years' hard labor on the alleged charge of having aided the Bolsheviks during their invasion of Poland.

HEBREW LITS

Hebrew Lits, well known as champions of the T.A.B.A. Intermediate League, now contemplate entering a hockey team in the O.H.A. intermediate section.

The bowling team practice every Monday and Thursday at the Y.M.H.A. alleys, where all members are invited.

Officers are: President, Jack Jacobs; vice-president, Hy. Bockneck; secretary, Sam Kamins; treasurer, M. Greenberg.

Literary chairman, Abe Goldstein; Athletic chairman, I. E. Giller; social chairman, L. Sugar.

Thursday, December 22nd, at Broadview Hall, 123 Broadview Ave., the club will show its esteem and appreciation for the champion Lits by presenting prizes to every player and the coach of the team.

Weekly meetings are held every Sunday, 11 to 1, at the Y.M.H.A., where all interested in the club are cordially invited.

The Hebrew Lits are proud of the record made by the baseball team, when its members became intermediate champions of Toronto. The roster of the team is as follows: Bob Abate, manager; William Frankel, trainer; I. Goodfellow, catcher; Sam Gruber, catcher; Harry Wilks, pitcher; H. Bockneck, first baseman; Julius Havelock, second baseman; Simon Rosenberg, shortstop; Lou Perlman, third baseman; Max Sniderman, left field; William Wagman, centre field; Sam Feldt, right field; Ben Rubinoff, utility; I. Greenbaum, utility; Ben Appelbaum, mascot.

If you are ready to build, the following contractors and supply houses whose advertisements appear and whose completed work is depicted in a number of illustrations in this issue, will help you save money

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 Middle row, left to right: H. Bochnek (1b.); H. Wilks (p.); I. Goodfellow (c. Captain); J. Havelock (2b.); L. Perlman (3b.).
 Bottom row, left to right: S. Gruber (c.); I. Greenbaum (utility); Ben Applebaum (mascot); M. Sniderman (l.f.).
 Wm. Wagman (c.f.) and Mr. Frankel (trainer) were absent when this picture was taken.



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DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL SOCIETY

The Daughters of Israel Society, which have a membership of over two hundred, held a regular meeting on Sunday, November 27, when an interesting address was delivered by Rabbi Siegel.

A committee of twelve has been appointed to take charge of the relief work.

Those holding offices are Mrs. H. Siegel, president; Mrs. A. Kahn, honorary president; Mrs. L. Poser, vice-president; Mrs. A. Layelsky, treasurer; and Mrs. A. Rabinowitz, secretary. All prospective members are welcome to attend meetings.

A committee of five have been chosen to assist at the Palestinian Bazaar.

The Ezras Noshem Society were given a donation.

INITIATION CEREMONY OF NEW JEWISH BOY SCOUT TROOP

A new Jewish Troop of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts has been formed at the Holy Blossom synagogue, by James Montagnes, to be known as the 60th Toronto Troop. This is the second Jewish troop in the city.

The first official investiture was held Sunday evening, December 4. Among those present were E. O'Callaghan, District Secretary, who officiated; Mr. Mitchel, District President; E. Reason, Scoutmaster of the 59th Troop, the first Jewish troop of the city; the officers of the 59th Troop, Israel Rycus, Sam Bochner, Murray Tait, Abraham Kenner, Solomon Richardson; some of the boys' parents, among them, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Weil, Mr. Singer, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Chaplan. The attendance was very large and very encouraging to the new troop.

The ceremony began at 9 o'clock, and lasted till 10. During this time badges also were presented. Three boys were officially invested as Patrol Leaders, namely: Julian Weil, Joe Fisher and Henry Montagnes. After the ceremony refreshments were served and at 10.30 o'clock the meeting was adjourned.

The members of the Troop are: Maurice Rubin, Charles Chaplan, David Goldofsky, Sam Feeder, William Feeder, Joe Fisher, P.L., Sidney Greisman, Harold Greenberg, Henry Greenberg, Russell Greenberg, Arthur Goldsmith, Edward Harris, Arthur Hutner, Louis Karp, Norman Levy, Lewis Lyon, Stanley Singer, Henry Montagnes, P.L., James Montagnes, P.L., Henry Weil, Julian Weil, P.L.

Send your organization news to the Canadian Jewish Review. Write on one side of the paper, plainly. We print your announcements free.

MOTION PICTURE SHOW TO BE GIVEN UNDER TEMPLE SISTERHOOD AUSPICES

Special moving pictures will be shown under the auspices of the Temple Sisterhood of the Holy Blossom synagogue at the Allen St. Clair theatre, the evenings of December 12 and 13. Admission charge will be 25 cents, the funds to go for the benefit of Temple Sisterhood work.

On Wednesday, December 14, at 2.30 p.m., the Sisterhood will hold a meeting for membership enrollment. Many activities are being planned for the season.

D'ARCY NEWS

If the past week's work is to be taken as an indication, the coming winter is going to be full of activity for the boys of the D'Arcy A.C.

The success of 'Jimmy' Lewis in the Marathon field has inspired other members to try their hand at this fascinating sport, and nightly they are to be seen leaving the club-rooms at 8 Brunswick Avenue for long runs in the city streets. The victory of Al. Cohen of the club over E. Christenson, of Riversides, in the recent Amateur Boxing Tournament must not be overlooked. Christenson is the Canadian champion at his weight (115 pounds), and already has a victory over Cohen to his credit. Things looked bad for Al. when the draw was made, but being possessed of plenty of courage, he refused to withdraw when advised to do so, and both surprised and delighted his friends by his splendid win. Apparently, however, he ate too much chicken dinner on Saturday, the day of the finals, for he outgrew his class overnight. The newspapers commented on his victory and predict a bright future for him in the amateur ranks.

Attention is called to the fact that Jack Fuller, one of the hardest-working

and incidentally, one of the most popular members of the club, has had the distinction of having walked from New York to San Francisco when only 18 years of age. He fully enjoyed the trip, and is now trying to induce some of the members to make another one with him, all those approached declining with thanks.

A few of the talented members have formed the "Orange and Black Melody Boys," an orchestra that has made a hit everywhere and is in great demand. It is led by Jack Lewis, who has composed several songs.

The boxing ring in the club has been used so often lately that it has collapsed under the strain. A new one is being constructed which is claimed to be the most modern and complete ring possessed by any club in Canada. There is also under contemplation the erection of two shower-baths. The gymnasium equipment is being re-adjusted, and it is to be hoped that with these improved facilities for athletic activities, many new members will be added in the next few weeks.

BRANDEIS LITERARY EVENING

A musical and literary evening will be held on Sunday, December 11, at 8.00 p.m., sharp, at the "V" assembly rooms under the auspices of the Brandeis. Rabbi Siegel will deliver a talk and a varied musical program has been arranged.

SONS OF JACOB TO HOLD CONCERT

The regular meeting of the Sons of Jacob was held in the Zionist Building, Beverley street, on Sunday, December 4. An interesting discussion took place concerning a distressed family whose parents are suffering from consumption. Through the generosity of the management of the Strand Theatre, we have been able to arrange a benefit concert for this family on January 8th, at the Strand. \$100 was voted to the special committee for that purpose.

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INFORMATION WANTED—Hinda Boruch Zaber's Tochter, now of Detroit, wishes information regarding her uncle, Beryl Zaber, formerly of Neahomar, Wolinsky Gubarnes. Boruch Zaber conducted a machine shop. Write to Samuel (Simcha) Feldman, 307 Ferry Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.

Rabbi Brickner Compares Present Movement to Return under Nehemiah

Discusses Problem of New Palestine

Discussing "The New Palestine" at a public meeting held in Victoria College on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the University Oriental Association, Rabbi Brickner stated that Zionism is not only the Jews' solution, but the world's solution to the Jewish problem. There were two unique outcomes of the Great War, he said, (1) the League of Nations, (2) the giving of mandatory power over Palestine to Great Britain, who had signified her willingness to permit the establishment there of a National Home for the Jewish people. There has now come to the Jews the call for a third return, similar in many respects to the second return under Ezra and Nehemiah. Since 70 A.D. they have had no home, but their love for their native land still burns brightly. Many old Jews go to Palestine to die; others have little bags of Palestine earth placed under their heads in their coffins. Every year thousands of Jews from Central and Eastern Europe make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"We hope," said the Rabbi, "that Palestine will become in our lifetime the national center, the national home of the Jewish people. All their hopes are bound up in that little bit of territory. Unless they possess it Jewish genius is doomed to extinction. When surrounded by their own environment they made the greatest of all contributions to the human race—the Bible. If allowed similar conditions now they might give to the world that great spiritual message which she so much needs.

There are over fourteen million Jews scattered over the face of the globe, but in spite of their differences of color, language and customs, they have a common history, a common present, for most of them filled with persecution. In the face of this persecution they have demanded the right to their own spiritual and cultural life. They have kept alive the spirit of democracy, the right of self-determination of small groups.

The Rabbi praised Great Britain for the sympathetic attitude she has

always taken towards Jewish hopes and ambitions. Twenty years ago the British Government offered Uganda to the Jews as a national home, and later a strip of land near the Suez Canal. In 1917 a proclamation was issued declaring that she viewed with favor the establishment of a home for the Jews in Palestine. Now the Jews are beginning to return. They will be the agents for spreading English civilization and for opening up Mesopotamia. What an asset it will be for Britain to have a friendly power in the Near East! The settlement of Palestine by any other people would mean a people with a flag and allegiance to some other country. The Jew brings no flag but an allegiance to the Union-Jack.

Only Jewish love can reclaim and transform the wastes of Palestine. The fifty colonies already established there are hard at work planting olive gardens, installing irrigation systems, establishing schools and have even laid the cornerstone of a great Hebrew University on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. Hebrew is to be the spoken tongue and is being taught in the schools. The Jewish Commonwealth is to be built in the co-operative system and it may yet show the world the way to solve its economic and social problems.

UKRAINIANS CLAIM AFFECTION FOR JEWS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—Official Ukrainian sources here have been actively engaged in spreading statements declaring their affection for Jews in the Ukraine. Far from assuming the responsibility for the wholesale massacres by Petlura and other insurrectionary bandits, Ukrainian spokesmen here are endeavoring to create the impression that the Hetmen had even warned the Jewish population against massacres perpetrated by the Soviets.

The Y. M. H. A. of Norwalk, Conn., has acquired a mansion on South Main Street, which will be altered into club-rooms, and \$35,000 will be expended on the project.

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SUNDAY "BLUE LAWS" OPPOSED IN WARSAW

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Following the severe penalties inflicted upon Jewish merchants for secretly selling foodstuffs on Sunday in contravention to a municipal order, 400 Jewish storekeepers here, engaged in selling foodstuffs, have organized themselves to take measures against the compulsory Sunday closing law.

TEL AVIV PROTESTS VINDICTIVE SENTENCES

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—Representatives of 36 organizations of Tel Aviv, the new Jewish municipality near Jaffa, met yesterday to protest against the severe sentences passed on three mem-

bers of the Jewish self-defence corps in Jerusalem. The sentences were declared to be vindictive, and resolutions demanding the annulment of the verdict as well as the immediate removal of General Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, were adopted.

ARAB VILLAGES FINED

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—Six Arab villages implicated in the attacks on the Jewish colonies following the May pogrom in Jaffa, have been fined by the Palestine Government. The fine in each case amounts to 6,000 pounds, and is imposed in accordance with the eastern tradition of holding the community or tribe responsible for acts of violence where individual responsibility cannot be placed.

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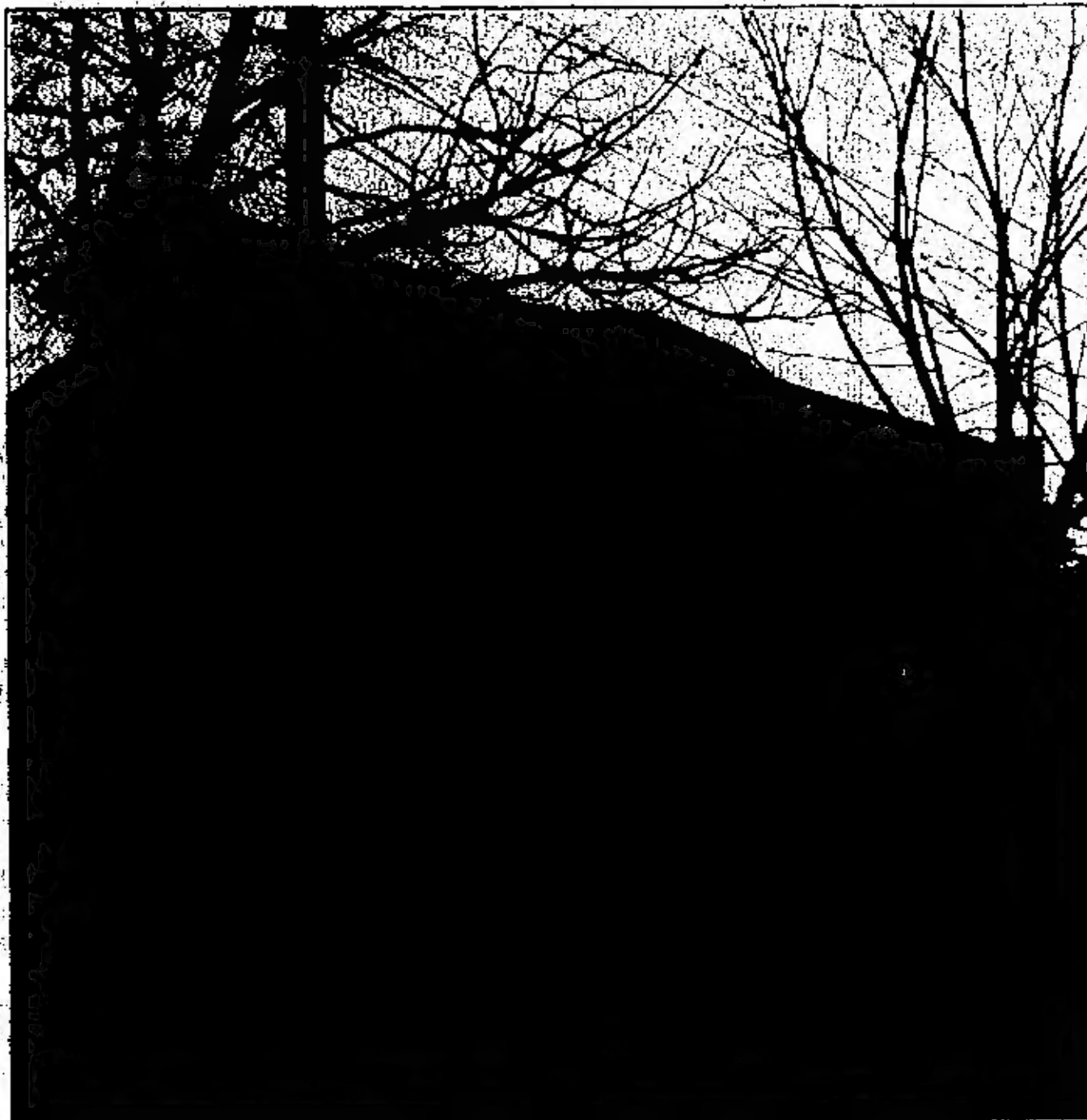
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Example of improved balcony railing on the Primrose Club

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The Jewish Question in My Polish Fatherland

(Continued from page 7)

any case, count on a success. It is impossible, in addition, to erect justice on foundations of injustice.

The East Galician question is nearing settlement. The next sitting of the Supreme Council is to decide as to whom this last remnant of the Polish Austrian State is to adhere. Warsaw knows this, and makes its preparations in every event, only this time more cunningly than usual. It is working feverishly on the motto of "Kaptatio benevolence." The agrarian reform, that illegal national economic absurdity, is being carried through full speed ahead. The attempt is made to convince the Ukrainian peasant ad oculos that he will have a good time under Polish rule. The Jews are also being played up to by a veto right dangled in front of them. By this, they are certain that all trouble will be avoided in the future. It may be that the Jews are thinking of venturing on the ice. If so, the worse for them. Remember that agreements are made to be broken, and privileges are granted that they may be withdrawn immediately their purpose has been served. The Polish Parliament has ratified the paragraphs relating to the minority rights. In actual practice, however, the ratification appears somewhat ridiculous. It reflects itself in attacks upon the Jews, in cutting off their ear-locks, in filling the prisons with them, and in similar little things. Is not this bound to deprive the Jews of every scrap of confidence in the Poles? No, under present day conditions there can be no talk of regulating the Jewish question; despite the assurances of distinguished gentlemen, and the denial of M. Witos, the Jewish question exists. It is to-day more acute than ever. The very existence of Poland, however, makes it imperative that the Jewish question should be solved. It is not impossible that Poles and Jews should again live together in amicable relationship. The ancient Mosaic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is no longer observed by the Jews. It will place no obstacle in the way of a conclusion of peace. The future interests of Poland demand peace urgently. It is a goal worthy of every effort, and it can be attained only when the Poles bring to mind their ancient traditions. They will then become once more as they were before their decay, a noble, chivalrous people, and the Jewish question will disappear of itself in the ocean of oblivion.

TO RID GERMAN NATIONALIST PARTY OF JEWS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—Following the concerted action of locals from various parts of the country, of the German Nationalist Party, its headquarters here have decided to exclude all Jews from membership.

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Scores of Jews here have been fined 50,000 to 100,000 marks each, for keeping their place of business open on Sunday. The convicted are largely small store-keepers who were brought before the Civil Courts on the charge of having violated the Sunday laws.

MIZRACHI DISTRICTS TO BE REORGANIZED

New York (J. T. A.)—At the last session of the 8th Annual Convention of the Mizrahi Organization, a series of resolutions were adopted, the most important of which are designed to effect local and general reorganization of the Orthodox Zionist circles in this country.

It was decided to elect an Executive Committee in place of the Central Committee of 9, the Executive to include the President, Secretary and Treasurer. Councils for the strengthening of the Mizrahi work in the various districts were decided upon, as was also the publication in Hebrew and in Yiddish of a bulletin for the information of its members. A resolution aiming at the complete readjustment of all Zionist bodies in the country was adopted, reading as follows: "The Convention approves of the proposal emanating from the Zionist Organization of America, that all existing Zionist Organizations shall be concentrated at one center from which the work for the Keren Hayesod will be conducted, and to which the offices of the K. H. shall also be removed. This resolution shall come into force only when the majority of the organizations will agree thereto."

VERDICT AGAINST JEWISH SELF-DEFENCE MEMBERS DENOUNCED

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The shock over the announcement of the verdict against the three Jews accused of having thrown a bomb at an Arab crowd on November 2nd, has turned to profound grief. On Saturday, the leading Rabbis spoke in the synagogues denouncing the verdict and solemnly affirming that the Jewish self-defence against armed assailants would not be given up.

An impromptu mass meeting was held at the Great Yeshivah where a committee was deputed to call on Sir Herbert Samuel and present the demand for the immediate dismissal of General Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, and the prompt annulment of the verdict.

The "Ha-Aretz," the Jerusalem Hebrew daily, has published a special edition, stigmatizing the verdict as a vindictive sentence, and urging the government to "introduce justice into politics, instead of politics into justice."

"AMALGAMATED" SENDS THIRD FOOD TRANSPORT TO RUSSIA

New York (J. C. B.)—A transport of food and clothing for the starving in Russia, collected through the initiative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, left New York last week on board the "Eastport." The cargo aboard the ship was valued at \$30,000, and is a further contribution and in excess of the \$150,000 the organization undertook to raise for that purpose.

JEWISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE ORGANIZED IN PETROGRAD

Berlin (J. T. A.)—An academy for Jewish science has been organized in Petrograd, the faculty including scholars of the type of Rabbi Misnestock, Prof. Lazaron and Ginsburg, the Jewish sculptor.

The Jew Returns to Spain

(Continued from page 12)

It is quite possible that they were in correspondence with their North African co-religionists, and were prepared to welcome any change that might alleviate their miserable condition. There are many Christian traditions—most of them late—to the effect that the Jew hastened the downfall of the land by aiding the oncoming Arabs. Most of these stories, appearing in the chronicles of embittered churchmen, may be accounted for as an attempt on the part of the Church to make the Jew a scape-goat for all its misfortunes.

There are at least three different stories of the aid that the Jews are said to have given the Arabs in the conquest of Toledo, and for centuries the people of Toulouse in Southern France were accustomed to station one of the leaders of the Jewish community before the church door on Good Friday, and slap his face, because in earlier centuries the Jews of the city betrayed or threatened to betray the place to the Mohammedans!

It is quite probable, however, that as the Moors occupied the Spanish cities during their initial conquest, they garrisoned them equally with Arabs and Jews because they knew that the loyalty of the latter might always be relied upon, if they were accorded humane treatment.

Under the Arabs, the Jews in Spain attained a new lease of life. All disabilities were removed; complete religious and economic liberty was granted. The only requirement laid on them was the payment of a nominal head-tax.

The Arabs, who were related to the Jews, both racially and spiritually, accorded them a broad tolerance and stimulated them in many ways. The learning which the Moslems had found in Northern Africa—fragments of the highly developed Alexandrian culture—they brought into Spain, and influenced their Jewish subjects to turn from the drab studies of law and polemics to science, philosophy and belles lettres.

The pleasant life and the splendid opportunities in Arabic Spain brought many immigrants from different parts of the Mediterranean lands. Some had come over with the earliest Arabic invaders. Within a period of three hundred years Spain gradually forged ahead as a center of Jewish activity and life. Arabic became the mother tongue; a Jewish literature began to develop as a concomitant of economic prosperity. "Who did not see the splendor of the Jews in Granada," said a Jewish worthy, "their good fortune and their glory, never saw true glory."

When Moses ben Enoch arrived, for they were great through wisdom in Spain in the tenth century, he found conditions ripe for a great cultural uplift and he, through his scholarship, stimulated a literary development that was inevitable.

Indirectly the Spanish Jews gained ascendancy through the gradual wane and decline of Babylonia as a source of Jewish control. The Babylonian Jews had fallen on evil times as the government had begun to oppress them severely; the Rabbinites were constantly quarreling among themselves, and the rise of the vigorous Karaite movement tended to hasten the decadence of

Eastern Jewry. The two great academies slowly declined and disappeared until they were only a memory.

Spain became the new Jewish source of inspiration and leadership because its background of political and economic opportunity stimulated Jewish immigration and scholarship. It superseded Babylonia because it broke away from the leading strings of the East; a secession that was encouraged by the Spanish Caliphs who did not wish to see their Jewish subjects in any relation with the rival Caliphate in Bagdad.—The Jewish Scribe.

AMERICAN CONSUL TO VIZE POLISH PASSPORTS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The American Consul here has vized the passports of a few dozen emigrants of Polish nationality, in accordance with instructions received from Washington.

The "Hias" has succeeded in having the visas apply for a term of three months instead of one, so that in the event of immigrants arriving when their quota is filled their deportation may be prevented.

EMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES CAUTIONED TO AVOID AMERICA

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The "Jewish Emigrant," anticipating a large emigration of Jewish workmen on account of the acute unemployment condition, cautions emigrants to avoid the United States and Canada, and to try and settle in Argentina, South America and Central America.

ROTHSCHILD HOPES AMERICAN JEWRY WILL HELP SOKOLOV

London (J. C. R.)—The Zionist office here published to-day the text of a cable which Lord Walter Rothschild sent to the Sokolov Reception Committee on the occasion of a meeting at Carnegie Hall, in New York. He said, "Scattered Jewry needs a national home in which to concentrate their national forces for their own, and humanity's benefit. The finest Jewish youth is sacrificing itself for Eretz Yisroel. The success of the work of reconstruction depends upon financial means. I hope American Jewry will respond to the call of the Zionist leaders and help the Keren Hayesod campaign."

"ICA" EMIGRATION PROPOSAL BEING CONSIDERED

Berlin (J. T. A.)—A meeting was held here to prepare the agenda for the Emigration Conference of December 4th, at which representatives of the United Emigration Committee are expected to be present. The proposal of the "ICA" to co-ordinate in one central body, the work of all Jewish organizations doing emigration work, will be considered at this conference.

ZIONIST ELECTED TO TRIPOLI KEHILLAH

Vienna (J. T. A.)—Information has reached here that the Zionists had returned a majority of the members to the Jewish Community Council at Tripoli.

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Sokolow Received at State Department. Also Confers with Balfour

Acting Secretary of State Assures Zionist Leader of
Government's Support of Zionism.

Washington (J. T. A.)—Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization, here as head of the delegation for the Keren Hayesod, was received by Acting Secretary of State, Henry P. Fletcher, yesterday and was assured that the United States government stood ready to do everything to facilitate consummation of the official status of Palestine as the National Jewish homeland. While no formal statement was forthcoming as to what transpired at the Department, it is understood that the interview, which lasted over an hour, was of a satisfactory nature. Mr. Sokolow was accompanied by Mr. Ab. Goldberg, of the Zionist Administrative Committee, and Rabbi Glazer of Kansas City. The Zionist leader was introduced by Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri. Warren D. Robbins, chief of the Near-Eastern Division of the State Department, was an interested participant at the conference. Sokolow is said to have described recent progress made by the Jews in Palestine, and

referring to the American restrictions on immigration, pointed out that Jews by hundreds of thousands in Eastern Europe, now persecuted and homeless, are eagerly awaiting the chance to enter into Palestine as soon as the final act of the ratification of the Palestine Mandate takes place.

Mr. Fletcher, who is Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Hughes, functioning as Chairman of the American Delegation at the Arms Conference, is understood to have expressed on behalf of the Government, the opinion that the Hughes note regarding A and B Mandates, negotiations concerning which are still in progress, raises no question regarding the Jewish Palestine, but deals only with the principle of an "open door" for American trade in mandate territories.

In the evening Mr. Sokolow was received by the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation and author of the famous Balfour Declaration, at the latter's residence.

GALACIAN JEWS TO BE DEPORTED FROM AUSTRIA

Vienna (J. T. A.)—Minister Weber declared in Parliament to-day, in answer to a question, that the Jewish refugees from Galicia and Eastern Europe generally, will be deported in the beginning of December. The Austrian government, he declared, had intended to send out these refugees even earlier, but postponed action in deference to the wishes of the Polish government.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES PRO- POSED IN POLAND

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Polish-Russian circle here has decided to approach the government with a view to establishing special concentration camps for the Russian refugees sojourning in Poland. This proposal is made so that the deporting of the refugees may be stayed, even if only temporarily.

RABBI WISE OPPOSES BIRTH CONTROL DISCUSSION

New York (J. C. B.)—In the course of his weekly sermons at the Free Synagogue, Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared that he was opposed to open discussion of questions concerning birth control. Such questions, he is reported to have said, belong to the province of physicians and other scientists. They have no place at public gatherings. A question so vitally concerning the human race should not be made use of by popular propagandists, the Rabbi is declared to have said.

SPLIT IN ARAB DELEGATION REPORTED

London (J. C. B.)—A report became current to-day that the Arab delegation now in London has split. The conciliatory tendency on the part of the Moslem members towards the Zionist aims is said to have provoked the Christian members of the Delegation.

KING RECEIVES CHIEF-RABBI HERTZ

London (J. C. B.)—Chief Rabbi Hertz, who has recently returned from a tour of the British Dominions, was received by the King, at Buckingham Palace, yesterday. The Chief Rabbi gave his impressions of conditions in the British Dominions.

ROUMANIAN JEWISH ENGINEERS PREPARE FOR PALESTINE

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—An association of the leading Jewish architects and engineers has been formed here, with the object of preparing technical data and also of equipping some of its personnel for service in the upbuilding of the Jewish Palestine.

OPPOSING SETTLEMENT OF JEWS IN OLD ROUMANIA

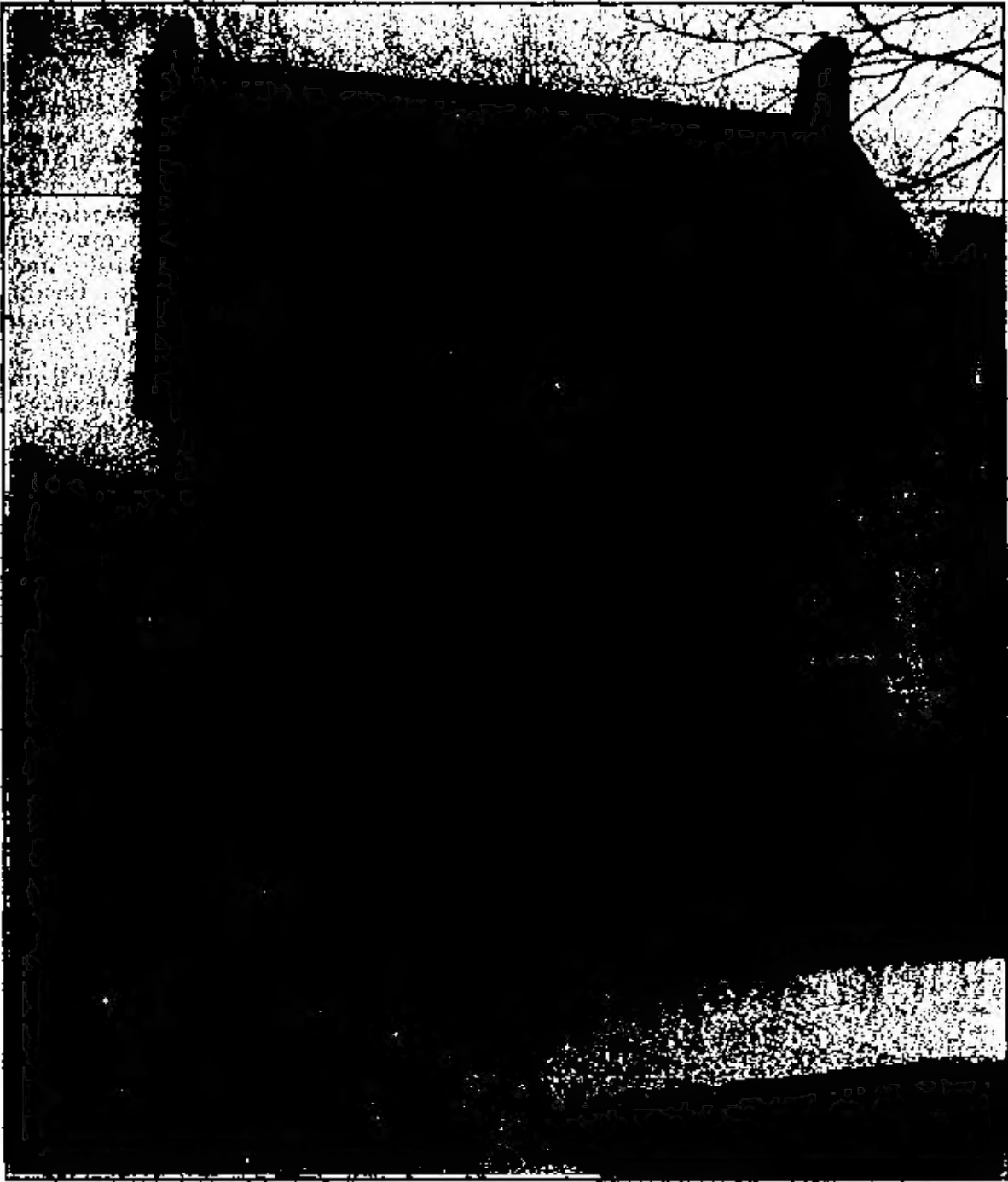
Bucharest (J. T. A.)—The chauvinistic Roumanian press here has launched a new campaign, vigorously opposing the proposed settlement of Jewish refugees in old Roumania. These refugees, the anti-Semitic press declares, constitute a dangerous element for the commonwealth, since they are contaminated by the virus of Bolshevism, which may easily become infectious.

HUNGARIAN JEWS PROTEST AGAINST BELA'S ARRIVAL

New York (J. C. B.)—The Federation of Hungarian Jews in America has arranged for a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, November 30th, to protest against the activities and arrival in this country, of Bangha Bela, the Jesuit Jew-baiter of Hungary.

The "Federation Reporter," the organ of the Federation of Hungarian Jews in America, commenting on Bela's arrival in America, objects vigorously to his posing as a Christian missionary, and says:

"The great masses of Hungarians cannot be fooled into believing that Bangha came here to preach the Gospel, unless he will continue to preach the Gospel of pillage and murder, as he did in old Hungary. Pater Bangha's hands are not clean, his heart is not in the right place, and his mind is set towards the annihilation of the Jewish race. He certainly is a mysterious character, whose movements will be watched by the authorities very closely. He cannot be trusted."



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H. ST. J. JARVIS,
Secretary

Local officials of the Jewish Kehillah at Warsaw have called off the strike which they maintained for a number of months. They took this step after they found that the Kehillah heads were threatening to close up its various activities. The contention between the Kehillah and its employees was chiefly in connection with the question of salaries.

Representatives of all Jewish political groups in Warsaw will participate in a conference being called for the purpose of considering steps to be taken regarding the holding of Kehillah elections at an early date. The conference will choose a delegation to appear before the government and urge its permission for these elections to take place as soon as possible.

The Central Bureau of the Jewish Labor Emigration Federation in Poland has been opened at Warsaw. The aim of the Federation is to regulate Jewish emigration and transmigration in Poland, to defend the interests of the emigrants, both legally and materially, and to protect them from the exploitation of various agents, shipping companies, etc.

The Tree of Life Congregation of Pittsburgh, Pa., has unanimously elected Herman Halperin of Newark, N.J., as rabbi. Mr. Halperin, who is the son of the late Rabbi Halperin of Newark, N.J., one of the foremost orthodox rabbis in the United States, will not be able to assume his duties until July 1, 1922, at which time he will complete his theological course.

Council of Jewish Women

Board Meets at Boston

New York (Special)—The sessions of the Board of Managers which will meet at Boston during the period of Sunday, November 27th to Thursday, December 1st, will open with a public meeting on Sunday evening. This program will be presented at Temple Adath Israel under the auspices of the Boston Section. The speakers will include several national officers.

The sessions of the Board will be attended by the following members: Miss Rose Brenner of Brooklyn, President; Mrs. Israel Cowen of Chicago; Mrs. S. Pisko of Denver; Mrs. S. M. Blumauer of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Alvin L. Bauman of St. Louis; Mrs. Leonard A. Hecht of Baltimore; Mrs. Henry J. Sporborg of Albany; Mrs. William D. Sporborg of Port Chester, N.Y.; Mrs. Leo H. Herz of New Haven; Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse of Boston; Mrs. Wm. Loeb of Providence; Mrs. Leo Schwartz of Nashville; Miss Hannah Hirschberg of San Antonio; Mrs. Max L. Margolis of Philadelphia; Mrs. Clarence E. Mack of New York; Mrs. I. K. E. Prager of Boston; Mrs. Alexander Wolf; Mrs. Louis B. Hertz; Mrs. Herbert E. Otten-

heimer; Mrs. Felix A. Levy; Mrs. Bert H. Printz; Mrs. Edward L. Heinsheimer; Mrs. Moses Ruslander; Miss Florina Eaker; and the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Harry Sternberger of New York.

The following honorary officers will also be present: Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris of Bradford; Mrs. Caesar Misch of Providence and Mrs. Miriam K. Arnold of Philadelphia.

The headquarters of the Board will be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and all arrangements for its meetings are being made by the local committees of the Boston Section.

World Activities of the Council

The plan of a World Council of Jewish Women is being furthered by Mrs. Alexander Kohut of New York City with a great measure of success. Mrs. Kohut recently addressed the Jüdischer Frauenbund of Germany, at its convention in Elberfeld, and in response to her plea, this organization endorsed the plan of a World Council of Jewish Women and voted to affiliate with the Council of Jewish Women in order to promote its purposes.

The death occurred last month of the Rev. Isaac Levine at his residence in Glasgow, Scotland. The reverend gentleman, who was in his seventy-second year, was for forty-six years Chazan of the Garnethill Hebrew Congregation. Notwithstanding his age, Mr. Levine officiated at the synagogue during the recent Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur services, when he was apparently in good health. The Rev. Ephraim Levine, M. A., minister of the New West End Synagogue, is a son of the deceased.

In the local elections last week many co-religionists were returned. Julius Miller was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan, a most important office, as it controls the awarding of all contracts and the dispensation of much patronage. Edward Polack was re-elected Registrar of the Bronx and Harry E. Lewis and Mitchell May were elected Supreme Court Justices for the second New York department. A large number of Jews were elected to the State Legislature and to the Board of Aldermen.

During the coming year, within a radius of a few blocks, three imposing synagogue edifices will be erected in Chicago at a total cost of almost \$2,000,000. The K. A. M. Temple has just purchased a site for a great syna-

gogue to cost \$300,000. Two blocks away will be the new Sinai Temple, to cost \$600,000 and one block away, Isaiah Congregation will also erect a \$600,000 synagogue.

The Vilna police commissioner aroused considerable feeling when he entered one of the leading synagogues and tore down a number of public announcements because they were in Yiddish. In explanation of his act, the commissioner stated that all public announcements when rendered in Yiddish must have a Polish translation, that being the only way in which the authorities could control communist propaganda.

The White-Russian university in Minsk has established a special department for the study of the Yiddish language and literature, according to a report received here from that city.

Alderman Lewis Cohen, J. P., Alderman Isaac Isaacs, J. P., and Mrs. P. A. Moss have been elected members of the Council for the Adelaide District of the Liberal Union of South Australia.

Plans for a building to combine all the activities of the Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. of New Bedford, Mass., are being formulated. The need for larger quarters has been felt for some time.



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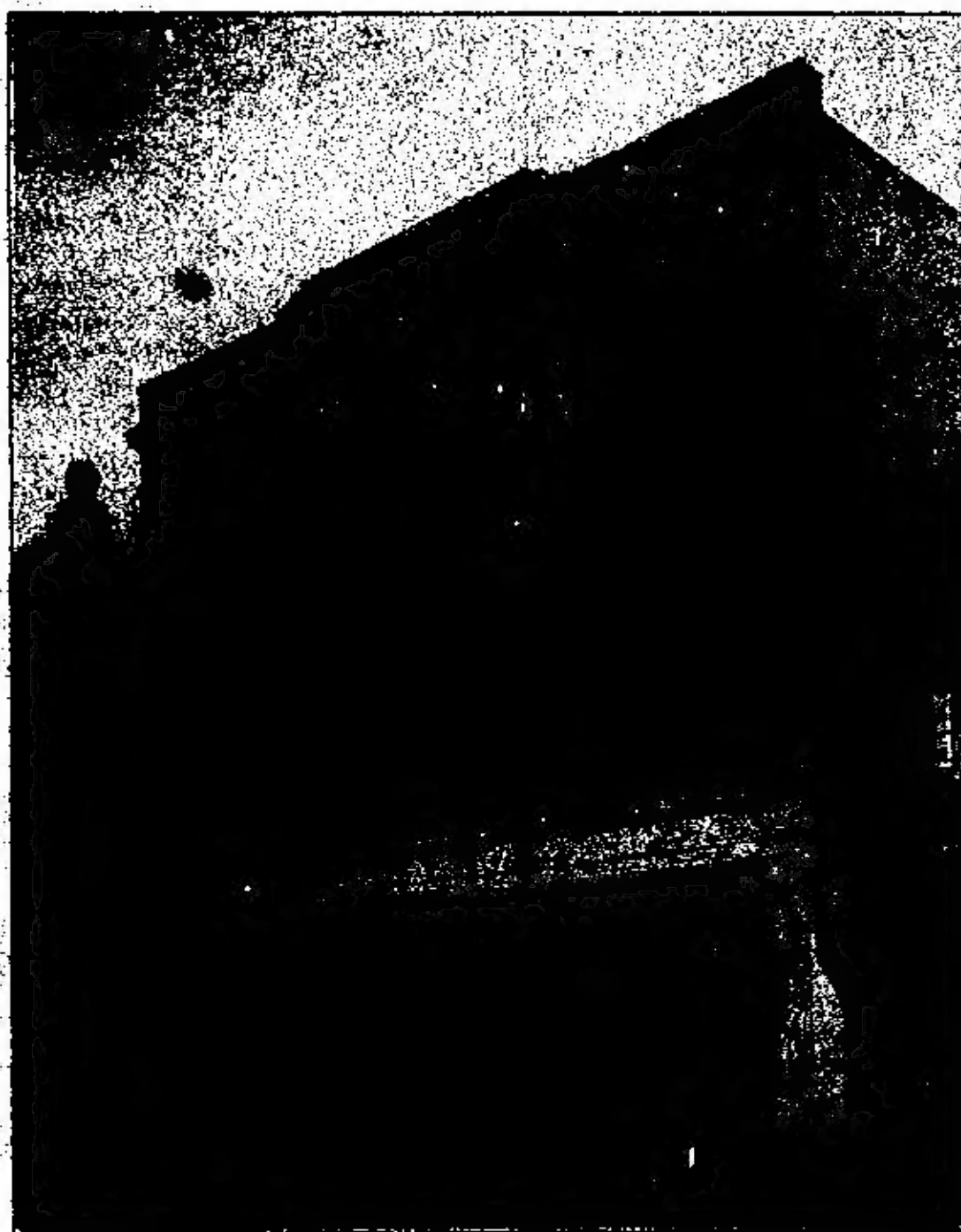
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IMPORTING CO., LIMITED**PLATE GLASS**OFFICES: 91 DON ROADWAY
PHONE: GERRARD 1400**Palestine Administration Weak,
Churchill Admits**

London (J. C. B.)—As a result of the representations made at the Colonial Office by Chief Rabbi Chajes of Vienna and Dr. Weizmann on behalf of the Zionist Organization, a certain measure of relief in reference to the immigration restrictions may be expected, it was declared to-day in responsible Zionist circles. It is possible that the existing regulations will be abandoned and more favorable conditions to facilitate Jewish immigration, instituted.

The Colonial Office is understood to acknowledge the Zionist view that the present Palestinian Administration is too weak, and almost incapable of fulfilling the provisions of the Palestine

Mandate. There seems to be a possibility of a radical change in the whole administration. Should such change take place, there would be no question about the removal of Governor Storms or any other individual member of the administration, since all of it would have to be replaced by new personnel recruited from the ranks of Englishmen and others, loyal to the Zionist policy.

The speech delivered by Dr. Weizmann in London yesterday, expressed in unequivocal terms, the negative attitude of Zionist circles towards the management of Palestine affairs. Dr. Weizmann intimated that there was an expectation of definite steps being taken to relieve the present situation.

**SEVERE SENTENCES FOR JEWS
IN JERUSALEM**Jewish Population Shocked by
Unexpected Verdict

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The trial of the three Jews accused of participation in the riots here on November 2nd, ended yesterday. The accused were charged with throwing a bomb at the Arab mob while the latter was attacking the Jewish quarter. In announcing the verdict, the court declared that in its opinion the three Jews had thrown the bomb which resulted in the death of one Arab and in the severe wounding of another. The court found that this was not done in self-defence. The British tribunal which tried the case was unmoved by the pleading of Harry Sacher of London, counsel for the defense.

The verdict produced a profound shock among the excited spectators. The climax was reached when the sentences were announced: Jacob Jashi, the Jewish policeman, to 11 years' hard labor; David Canon, an ex-soldier of the Jewish Legion in Palestine, to 10 years' imprisonment, and Aaron Nakawe to 6 years.

**CHAJES PROTESTS AGAINST
IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS
IN PALESTINE**

London (J. C. B.)—Dr. Chajes, Chief Rabbi of Vienna, called at the Colonial Office yesterday and officially protested against the restrictions that still apply on Jewish immigration to Palestine. Chajes' protest is of especial significance, as he is a member of the special commission elected by the Zionist Congress at Carlsbad, to visit Palestine and to present to Sir Herbert Samuel the Jewish demands. Mr. Chajes will leave for Palestine in a few days. He expects to meet Hermann Conheim, the treasurer of the American Keren Hayesod, who is also a member of the Palestine Commission. The Zionists here tendered a banquet in honor of Rabbi Chajes.

At the banquet it was learned that Dr. Schmarya Levin will proceed shortly to South Africa in behalf of the Keren Hayesod, and that Dr. Ben Zion will go to Bagdad on a similar mission.

The San Jose (Cal.) congregation has undertaken to rebuild the present synagogue and to add a community center. Six thousand dollars towards the project was subscribed on the Day of Atonement.

**POLISH SOCIALISTS SUPPORT
JEWISH DEMAND FOR EQUALITY**

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—At the last sitting of the Constitutional Commission, Deputy Gruenbaum demanded that a ministry to deal with questions relating to the national minorities in Poland, be constituted. The organization of such a ministry, Gruenbaum pointed out, would be the first real step towards improving the relation of the government towards the minority nationalities. In support of his demand, Deputy Gruenbaum cited paragraphs of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The proposal was rejected, only the socialists having supported it.

**POLISH CLERGYMEN OPPOSE
JEWS AS SEJM DEPUTIES**

Danzig (J. T. A.)—The Conference of Polish Clergymen at Posen has adopted a series of resolutions declaring it to be the duty of workmen's parties to oppose the election of Jews as deputies to the Sejm. Only faithful Catholics with a wholesome hatred for Jews are proper candidates, in the opinion of these Christian clergymen.

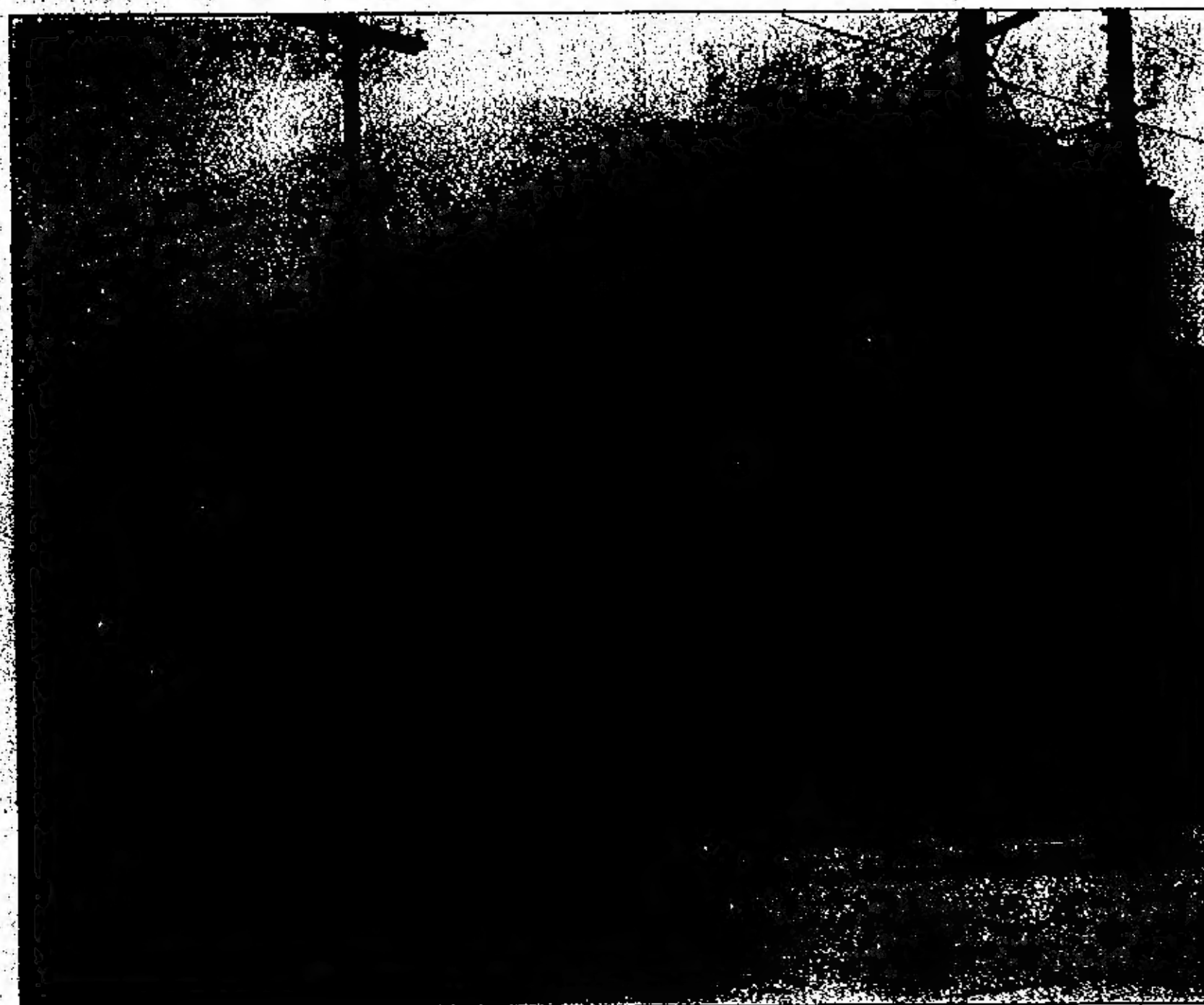
**PROPOSE BOYCOTT AGAINST
JEWS IN GERMANY**

Berlin (J. T. A.)—A propaganda bearing the earmarks of anti-Jewish agitation in Poland, is becoming increasingly manifest in Germany. A boycott against Jews is proposed with a frankness and fierceness strikingly suggestive of similar proposals in Poland. There is an especially marked tendency in Central Germany, towards that direction. The "Provinz-Blatt" has come out with an open call to German Christians to boycott Jewish merchants, workers, and even physicians.

**JUGO-SLAV JEWS FEAR
HORTHY'S WRATH**

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The first Congress of Jewish Communities in Jugo-Slavia, held at Zagreb, has adopted a resolution appealing to the Jugo-Slavian Government to protect the Hungarian Jews against Horthy and his band.

An Executive Committee of 24, representing the Ashkenazic, Sephardic and other communities in Jugo-Slavia, was elected as the administrative body of Jugo-Slavian Jewry.



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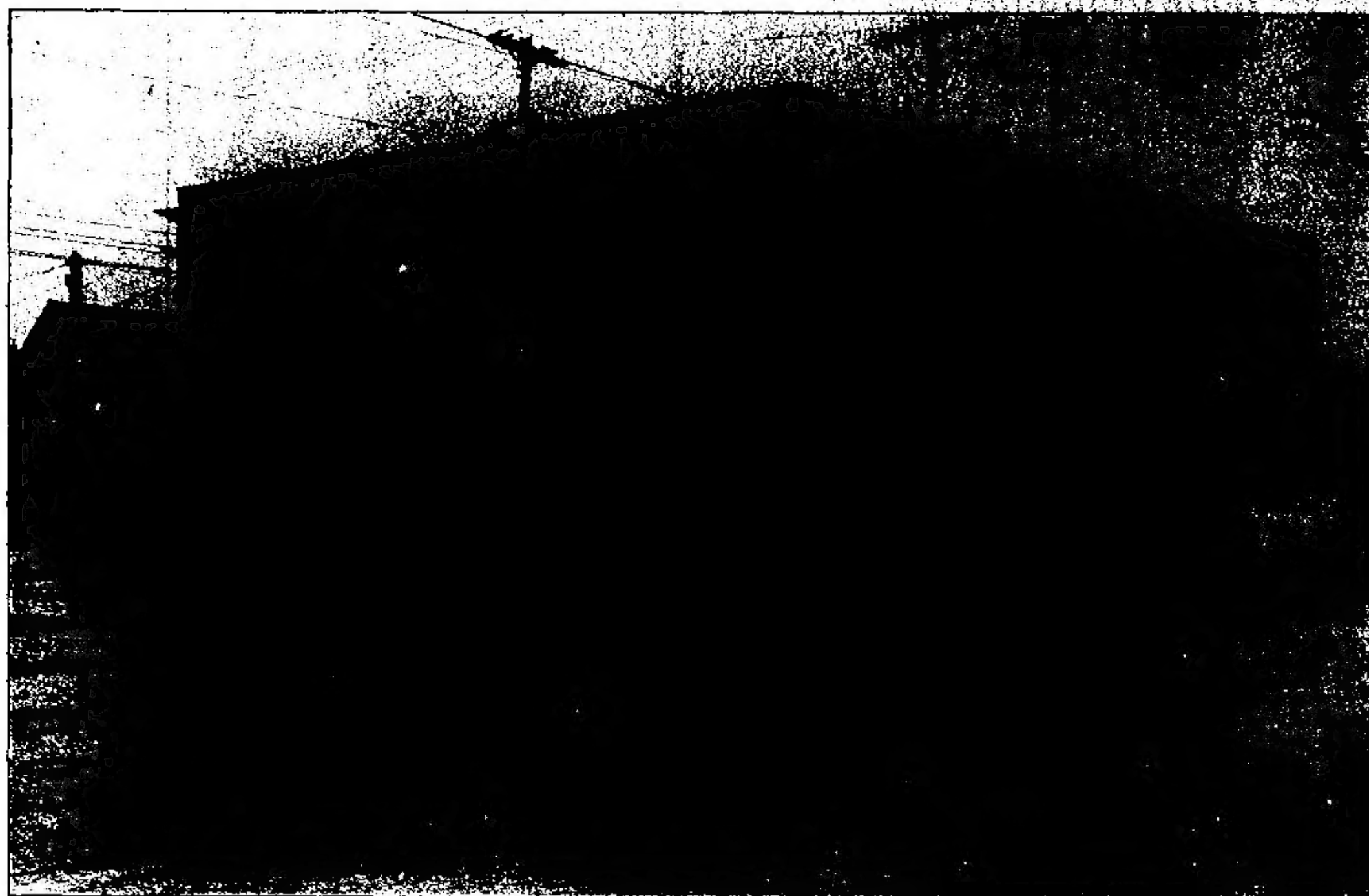
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The Poetic Element in Religion

(Continued from page 4)

here on earth once more, breathing and living; and further that he was going to give an exhibition at the local gallery, was going to do the actual painting of one of his celebrated masterpieces: I should say to my pupils: there will be no class to-day, but go to the gallery and see the master at work. And they would go. And at class on the morrow, I should ask each of my pupils individually what he had seen at the gallery on the preceding day. Suppose my first pupil replied: I went to the gallery, and behold there was the master, alive, painting. His subject was the head of a young woman; and I noticed that before he put a single stroke on the canvas he studied his model carefully, and then proceeded to block in the head with general out-lines, and on these he gradually developed the several features. And suppose, as my pupil spoke, he proceeded to reproduce for me the work of the master on the day before, and even though my pupil's work were a faithful reproduction of the master's painting, even be it so close as to be hardly distinguishable from it, still to that pupil I should say: you have failed to get the best which the master had to give you.

Suppose I should then ask a second pupil, and he replied: I was not so much concerned with the particular painting on which the master happened to be working; I wanted to learn the details of his technique. And so I noticed what pigments he used, how he arranged the colors on his palette, and how he mixed them to get those rare and wonderful shades; I noticed how he dipped his brush in the pigment, and how he stroked his brush on the canvas; and suppose as my pupil spoke, he reproduced those delicate tints, the master's brush-stroke, and technique, still to that pupil I should say: you have failed to get the best which the master had to give you.

But suppose I should ask a third pupil: what did you see? and my pupil would reply: I was at the gallery yesterday, and there was the venerable master, painting, and I felt a thrill in being near him. I could see the enthusiasm with which he went about his work, how absorbed he was, what joy he took in it—how he loved it all! I could see a twinkle in his eye! And I looked on entranced. Painting never meant so

much to me before; his enthusiasm and love were contagious, and I conceived a deeper love for the art, and felt a new purpose and determination in my own painting. To that pupil, who could see the twinkle in the master's eye, I would say: you have got the best which the master had to give you.

And why? Because he had caught the Poetry of the situation. The others were merely imitators; this pupil had absorbed the master's own enthusiasm. He will develop his inner genius; he will give the world not a copy of another, no matter how famous, but his own distinctive contribution.

And in the same way, let us look for the poetic element. Yes, we may find it in art and in song, but nowhere so exaltedly as in Religion. Nowhere is there such poetic bliss as in prayer. In the precious moments of silent prayer, we feel ourselves soaring toward God who is our Home. Though He pass defining, yet in Him do we find our Ideal.

Religion is the sublimest form of Poetry; it is Poetry at white heat. It warms our hearts, and fires us with love for the greatest work in the world: to be fellow-workers with the Divine, helping to bring about His Kingdom here on earth.

Graduensky, one of the most talented of the younger Jewish writers, has arrived in Wilna from Ukraine. While there, Graduensky met with misfortune, having lost both his feet in an accident. The young writer states that he has a number of original works as well as some translated material ready for publication.

As a result of the riots in Jerusalem, a strong movement has started among Jews to demand the resignation of General Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, on the ground that he was fully aware of the Arab preparations for demonstrations on Balfour Day and that he should have taken the necessary steps to prevent any outbursts. General Storrs was Governor of Jerusalem during the Easter riots in 1920.

The Hebrew Institute of West New York and Guttenberg (N. J.) has taken title to a plot of ground 100 feet square on Tenth street, almost opposite its present Institute building, for a house of worship. The new building, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$100,000, according to plans under consideration. The present one-story auditorium building will be used for the Hebrew school and social undertakings.

General Jan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, has, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, sent a statement to the South African Zionist Association in which he declares that the British policy

of creating a Jewish homeland in Palestine will be carried out. In the past, he says, some difficulties have been experienced, but forthcoming administrative changes will give the policy a fairer chance of materialization.

The Premier of Lithuania, Mr. Grinjus, visited the synagogue at Koshidari. He addressed the community and assured the Jews that they would never suffer from pogroms in Lithuania. He promised them that they should always enjoy full rights, and concluded his speech in Yiddish, exclaiming that the misfortunes of Lithuania were Jewish misfortunes, too, and that the joys of the Lithuanians were Jewish joys.

Responding to an invitation by Samuel Gompers, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus has consented to act as permanent chairman of the General Committee on Limitation of Armaments, a voluntary association of men and women formed in order to mobilize public opinion for the limitation of armaments at the

Washington Conference. Mr. Gompers had until now been acting as temporary chairman of this committee.

Travellers coming from Budapest report that excesses have been committed by the so-called "Awakening Hungarians" against Admiral Horthy's opponents. Terrorism is directed against the Jews, who are being severely maltreated in the streets and in coffee houses and restaurants, many of which have had to be closed. Looting has also occurred in various cases, and the police proved helpless against the military aggressors.

Hoodlums in West Hungary are keeping the Jews in a state of terror. Large sums of money have been extorted from many Jews by the leaders of gangs under threats to shoot their victims. At Raab the Jewish community was forced to pay three million kronen to a gang which threatened to create a pogrom.

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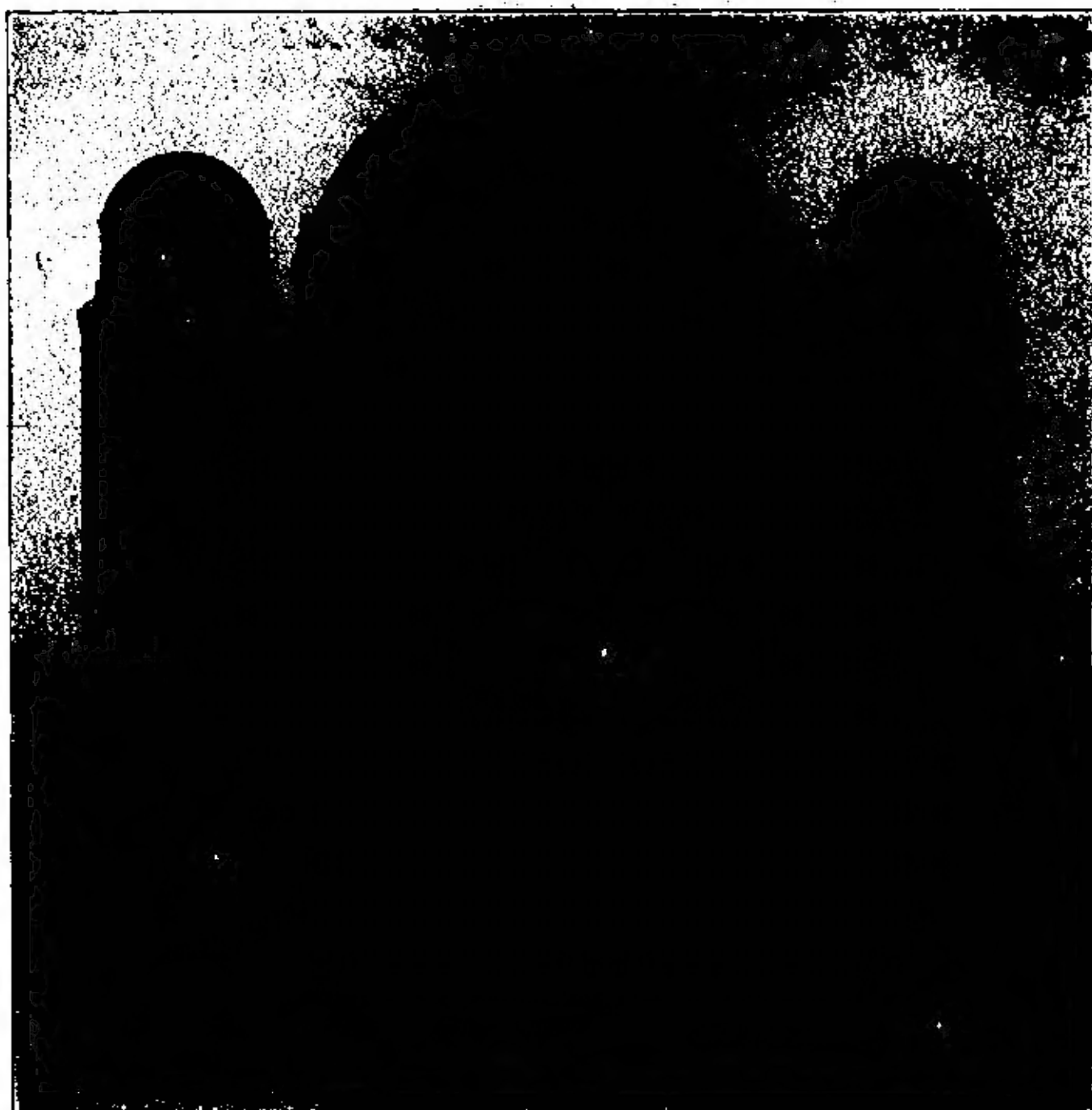
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THE DIASPORA

WEIZMANN ADVISED BY CHURCHILL TO ENLIST AMERICA'S SUPPORT FOR MANDATE

London (J. C. B.)—It is learned that Dr. Chaim Weizmann conferred with Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, yesterday, and discussed the Zionist situation. Mr. Churchill is understood to have told Dr. Weizmann that it would be advisable for him to proceed to America immediately in order to enlist America's support for the early ratification of the Palestine Mandate. Mr. Churchill on his part is understood to have promised to facilitate the ratification of the Palestine Mandate without waiting for the registration of the Mandate for Mesopotamia. In accordance with this advice, and in pursuance of his previous plans, Dr. Weizmann will sail for New York on December 5th.

At this interview Dr. Weizmann is understood to have discussed with Mr. Churchill the agenda of to-day's conference between the Zionist leaders and the Arab Delegation. The Conference will begin at 4 o'clock Tuesday, at the Colonial Office, with Mr. Churchill probably presiding. The Zionist Organization will be represented by Dr. Weizmann, Georg Halpern and Dr. Berthold Feival. Members of the Arab Delegation still in London will be present. It is understood that Dr. Weizmann will insist that there has been no change in the Zionist view with reference to Palestine and will also propose that the actual negotiations between the Arabs and the Zionists should be transferred to Palestine.

Commenting on the Zionist-Arab Conference, the diplomatic correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" says that the fact that neither the Arabs nor the Zionists are satisfied with the manner in which the High Commissioner and his associates have interpreted and administered their trust is a tribute to their impartiality. The difference between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine might, however, be adjusted at a tripartite conference between the Zionists, the Arabs, and the British Government.

ONLY JEWISH MEMBER OF SWISS PARLIAMENT DEAD

Paris (J. T. A.)—The death of Maurice Goetschel, the only Jewish member of the Swiss Parliament, is reported from Zurich. The deceased was 62 years of age, and the death was sudden.

DR. NOAH PINE HONORED BY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

Paris (J. T. A.)—It is reported from Brussels that Dr. Noah Pine, medical officer of the Ukrainian Jewish Federation, has been appointed a Chevalier of the "Ordre Couronne Belge," in recognition of his services in rendering medical advice to the masses of Jewish emigrants and refugees.

HEBREW AND YIDDISH CLASSICS IN ITALIAN

Rome (J. T. A.)—A revival of interest in works of Yiddish and Hebrew authors is manifesting itself in Italy. The Yiddish and Hebrew works of Sholom Ash and the late I. L. Peretz have already appeared in Italian translation and have been welcomed by Italian literary critics. The publication in Italian of Pinsker's "Auto-Emancipation," together with selected essays of Achad Ha-am, Ussishkin, and Martin Buber, is expected.

200 UKRAINIAN REFUGEES ARRIVED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople (J. T. A.)—Figures compiled by the local Jewish emigration authorities indicate that in the course of the last two months, over 200 Jewish emigrants arrived here from the Ukraine. Most of them came via Batoum.

UKRAINIAN PEASANTS AND JEWS ORGANIZING FOR SELF-DEFENCE

London (J. C. B.)—Reports have been received from many towns in the Ukraine. They contain details of the organization of Jewish self-defence groups in all towns. There seems to be particular activity in the Poltava district which has been visited by a holocaust of armed bands. Pillaging groups have surrounded the entire district. Ukrainian peasants have joined hands with Jews in the organization of self-defence groups against the common enemy.

JEWISH RECONSTRUCTION BANK IN POLAND

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The conference of "Joint" delegates and representatives of the Jewish Central Reconstruction Committee which is being held here now, has decided to organize a Jewish Co-operative Bank, to be known as the "Jewish Reconstruction Bank." The statutes proposed by the New York office of the "Joint" were approved, and it has been decided to raise 20 per cent. of the capital among the Jews of Poland. The bank will be organized as a shares company, each share placed at 1,000 marks.

ROTHSCHILD THINKS 250,000 REFUGEES IN BORDER STATES SHOULD TAKE PRIORITY OVER 50,000 RUSSIAN REFUGEES

In the stormy debate on Lucien Wolf's attitude with regard to the 250,000 Jewish refugees who are at present distributed along the frontiers of various eastern border states, it appeared that Lord Rothschild is in full accord with Mr. Wolf. Lord Rothschild stated in this connection that the care of these 250,000 Jewish refugees was of more importance than that of the 50,000 Jewish refugees from Russia.

Lord Rothschild stated that the Press Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies is watching the anti-Semitic propaganda in the press.

The report of the "Shechita" Board, endorsing the recommendation of the Justice to Animals Society for the slaughter of animals by Guillotine, was rejected.

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Fine French peas... \$3.50 dozen
Quart jars maple syrup... 90c
Golden sugar corn, \$3.85 doz. tins
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New currants..... 25c lb.
Seedless raisins..... 35c
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Goodwillies' raspberries in syrup 40c
Lux..... 9 pkgs. for \$1
Sapolio..... 7 bars \$1
English hot-house grapes \$1.50 lb.
Malaga grapes..... 50c lb.
Emperor grapes..... 40c lb.
Florida Kumquats..... 50c box

Casaba melons, 50c to 75c each
Florida grape fruit... 13 for \$1
Large Florida grape fruit... 9 for \$1
Extra large Florida grape fruit,
..... 7 for \$1
Tangerines..... 75c doz.
Florida and California oranges,
..... 20 for \$1
Fancy table apples... \$1 basket
Green beans. Spinach. Brussels
sprouts. Iceberg lettuce.
Celery. Cucumbers. Green
peas. Hot-house tomatoes.
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